

Braid cobordisms, triangulated categories, and flag varieties

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Abstract

We argue that various braid group actions on triangulated categories should be extended to projective actions of the category of braid cobordisms and illustrate how this works in examples. We also construct actions of both the affine braid group and the braid cobordism category on the derived category of coherent sheaves on the cotangent bundle to the full flag variety.

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1 Introduction

There are many known and conjectural braid group actions on triangulated categories, including

- Actions generated by a chain of spherical objects [KS, ST, RZ, HK].
- Action on the derived categories of (constructible) sheaves of vector spaces on flag varieties [Ro1, Ro3], and related actions on $D^b(\mathcal{O}_0)$, where \mathcal{O}_0 is a regular block of the highest weight category for \mathfrak{sl}_n , and on its subcategories [St2].
- Actions on categories of complexes of matrix factorizations [KR].
- Actions on Fukaya-Floer categories of various symplectic manifolds, such as quiver varieties [SS].
- Actions on derived categories of coherent sheaves on quiver varieties and other Calabi-Yau manifolds.

We begin by giving a brief survey of these and related actions in Sections 2 and 3. This is meant to convey the diverse areas in which braid group actions arise, but it is not necessary to understand or even read these sections to follow the rest of the paper. By a *weak action* of a group G on a category \mathcal{C} we mean an assignment of an invertible functor $F_g : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ to each $g \in G$ such that $F_g \circ F_h \cong F_{gh}$ for all $g, h \in G$. It follows that $F_1 \cong \text{Id}$, where $1 \in G$ is the unit element. A weak action is upgraded to a (genuine) action if the functor isomorphisms $F_g \circ F_h \cong F_{gh}$ are selected to satisfy the associativity constraint, which says that all diagrams below are commutative

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 F_f \circ F_g \circ F_h & \xrightarrow{\cong} & F_{fg} \circ F_h \\
 \downarrow \cong & & \downarrow \cong \\
 F_f \circ F_{gh} & \xrightarrow{\cong} & F_{fgh}
 \end{array} \tag{1.1}$$

Deligne [De] was the first to discuss braid group action on categories, implicitly emphasizing the difference between weak and genuine actions, and gave a neat criterion for when a weak action of a braid group lifts to a genuine action. Some of the braid group actions reviewed below are genuine and the others are believed to be genuine.

An action of a group G by exact functors on a triangulated category \mathcal{C} induces an action of G on the Grothendieck group $K(\mathcal{C})$. The exact functor

F_g descends to an endomorphism, denoted $[F_g]$, of the abelian group $K(\mathcal{C})$. Isomorphisms $F_g \circ F_h \cong F_{gh}$ become equalities between maps $[F_g][F_h] = [F_{gh}]$ and we obtain an action of G on $K(\mathcal{C})$. Often $K(\mathcal{C})$ is a free abelian group and, after tensoring it and all maps $[F_g]$ with \mathbb{C} , we get a complex representation of G , an action of G on the complex vector space $K(\mathcal{C}) \otimes \mathbb{C}$. The operator in $K(\mathcal{C}) \otimes \mathbb{C}$ associated with g is still denoted $[F_g]$. In some cases (for instance, when \mathcal{C} is a triangulated category of complexes of graded modules over a graded ring), $K(\mathcal{C})$ is naturally a $\mathbb{Z}[q, q^{-1}]$ -module, and $[F_g]$ are module maps. Then, to get a complex representation, we tensor $K(\mathcal{C})$ with \mathbb{C} over $\mathbb{Z}[q, q^{-1}]$, selecting $q \in \mathbb{C}$ to be a generic complex number. Alternatively, one can work with the $\mathbb{Z}[q, q^{-1}]$ -module $K(\mathcal{C})$ itself.

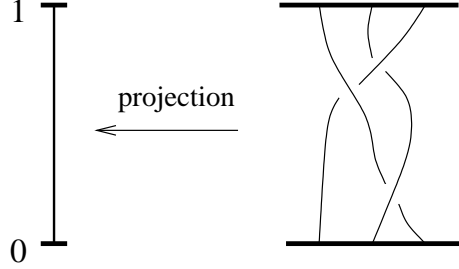
In this paper we specialize to the case when G is the n -stranded braid group Br_n . Quite a few well-known complex representations of the braid group can be lifted to actions of Br_n on triangulated categories, including the Burau representation [KS, ST], representations that factor through various representations of the Hecke algebra of the symmetric group (by restricting the braid group action on the homotopy category of a regular block of \mathcal{O} for \mathfrak{sl}_n to the subcategories considered in [KMS]), their $q = 1$ specializations, etc.

The existence of such actions of Br_n on triangulated categories is nontrivial, and their potential remains underexplored. The synthesis of the braid group, a manifestly topological object, and triangulated categories, which are strongly rooted in algebra, looks unusual and perplexing. What can one do with this symbiosis?

Suppose we are given a braid group action on \mathcal{C} . To each braid g there is associated a functor F_g . Given two elements g, h of the braid group, we can form the set of natural transformations $\text{Hom}(F_g, F_h)$ from F_g to F_h in \mathcal{C} . Together, they form a monoidal category with elements of Br_n as objects and $\text{Hom}(F_g, F_h)$ as morphisms from g to h . This information about the braid group action on \mathcal{C} is lost upon passing to the Grothendieck group.

At the same time, there exists a monoidal category of purely topological origin with elements of the braid group Br_n as objects. We call it the category of *braid cobordisms* and denote it by \mathcal{BC}_n .

We can think of an n -stranded braid as a cobordism from n fixed points on a plane to itself, such that the projection onto the vertical direction has no critical points, see below. Isotopy classes of n -stranded braids constitute the braid group Br_n . Sometimes, isotopy classes are themselves called braids.



Thus, a braid is an embedding of a 1-manifold which is a disjoint union of closed intervals into $\mathbb{R}^2 \times [0, 1]$ so that the projection onto $[0, 1]$ has no critical points, and the boundary of the 1-manifold is mapped to $2n$ points

$$(1, 0, 0), (2, 0, 0), \dots, (n, 0, 0), (1, 0, 1), (2, 0, 1), \dots, (n, 0, 1) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \times [0, 1].$$

The first n points on this list belong to the bottom \mathbb{R}^2 , i.e. to $\mathbb{R}^2 \times \{0\}$, the last n points to $\mathbb{R}^2 \times \{1\}$.

A braid cobordism between braids $g, h \in \text{Br}_n$ is a compact surface S with boundary and corners, smoothly and properly embedded in $\mathbb{R}^2 \times [0, 1]^2$, such that

- the boundary of S is the union of four 1-manifolds

$$\begin{aligned} S \cap (\mathbb{R}^2 \times [0, 1] \times \{0\}) &= g, \\ S \cap (\mathbb{R}^2 \times [0, 1] \times \{1\}) &= h, \\ S \cap (\mathbb{R}^2 \times \{0\} \times [0, 1]) &= \{1, 2, \dots, n\} \times \{0\} \times [0, 1], \\ S \cap (\mathbb{R}^2 \times \{1\} \times [0, 1]) &= \{1, 2, \dots, n\} \times \{1\} \times [0, 1]. \end{aligned}$$

- The projection of S onto $[0, 1]^2$ is a branched covering with simple branch points only.

A braid cobordism is schematically depicted in figure 1.

Braid cobordisms which are isotopic rel boundary via an isotopy through braid cobordisms are called equivalent. Let \mathcal{BC}_n be the category with n -stranded braids as objects and isotopy classes (rel boundary) of braid cobordisms as morphisms. Composition of a morphism S_1 from g to h with a morphism S_2 from h to k is the braid cobordism $S_2 S_1$ given by concatenating S_2 and S_1 along their common boundary h , see figure 1.

Note that in \mathcal{BC}_n two isotopic braids are isomorphic, but not equal. The category \mathcal{BC}_n is monoidal, since given a morphism S_1 from g_1 to h_1 and a morphism S_2 from g_2 to h_2 , we can concatenate them to a morphism $S_2 \circ S_1$

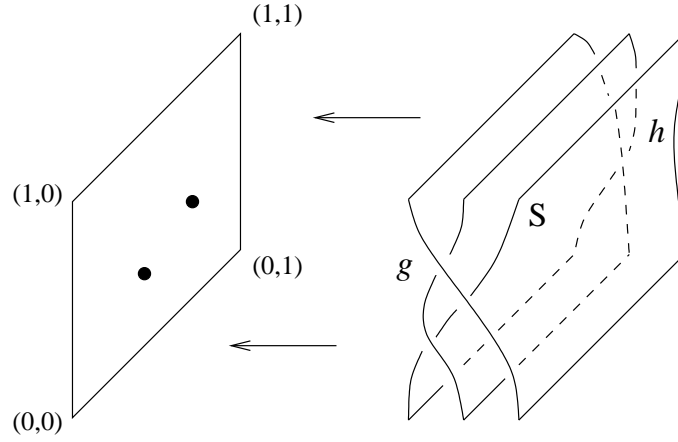


Figure 1: A depiction of a braid cobordism (mostly of its boundary), and its projection onto the unit square. Dots in the square are the simple branch points of the projection. The image of g is the edge $[0, 1] \times \{0\}$ of the square. The image of h is the edge $[0, 1] \times \{1\}$ of the square. Corners of S are mapped to the vertices of the square.

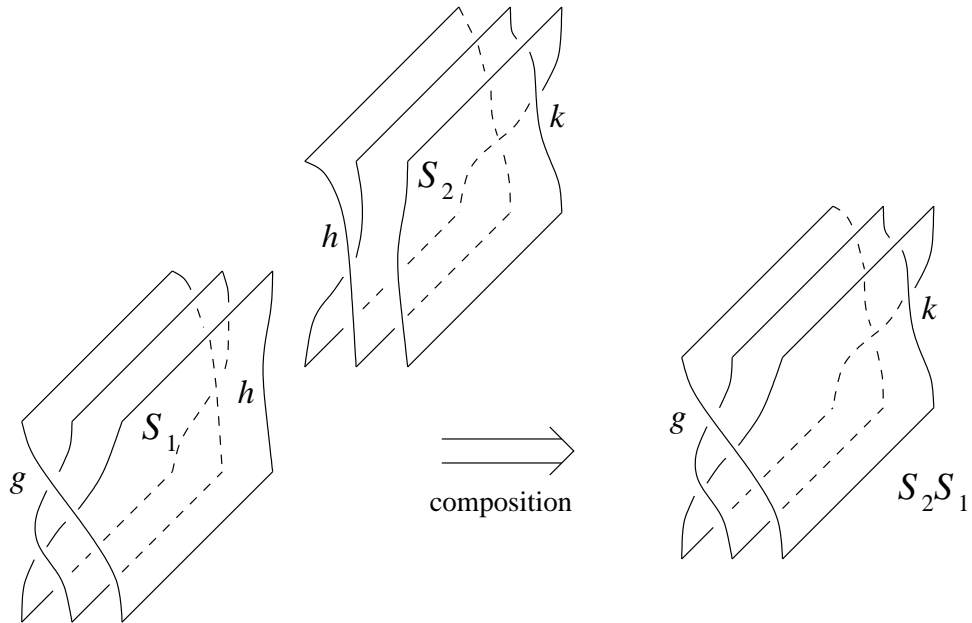


Figure 2: Composition of braid cobordisms

from g_2g_1 to h_2h_1 . The concatenation is done by gluing the top portion of $\partial(S_1)$ to the bottom portion of $\partial(S_2)$. The monoidal structure is not strictly associative, since braids $g_3(g_2g_1)$ and $(g_3g_2)g_1$ are isotopic but not equal.

In addition, the operation of placing braid cobordisms in parallel gives us a bifunctor

$$\mathcal{BC}_n \times \mathcal{BC}_m \longrightarrow \mathcal{BC}_{n+m}. \quad (1.2)$$

Braid cobordisms are called *simple braided surfaces* in [Ka, Section 16], and originally appeared in Rudolph [Ru]. Braid cobordisms from the trivial braid to itself, with corners smoothed out, are called *simple surface braids* in the literature [Ka], [CS2, Section 3], and were introduced by O. Viro.

In Section 3.1 we recall a combinatorial version of \mathcal{BC}_n , following [CS1], [CS2, Section 3]. A braid cobordism can be described diagrammatically, via Carter and Saito's *braid movies*. This leads to a category, denoted \mathcal{BC}_n^c , with braid words as objects and braid movies, modulo *braid movie moves*, as morphisms. We call \mathcal{BC}_n^c the category of *combinatorial braid cobordisms*. The categories \mathcal{BC}_n and \mathcal{BC}_n^c are equivalent.

In the beginning of Section 2 we define rings A_n , suitable triangulated categories $\mathcal{C}(A_n)$ of complexes of graded A_n -modules, and recall how to construct a weak braid group action on $\mathcal{C}(A_n)$. With every braid word g we associate a functor F_g such that $F_g \cong F_h$ if g, h define the same braid in Br_{n+1} . Let $\text{Fun}(A_n)$ be the category with objects—exact endofunctors in $\mathcal{C}(A_n)$ and morphisms—natural transformations of functors.

Theorem 1.3 *The braid group action on $\mathcal{C}(A_n)$ extends to a projective monoidal functor from the category \mathcal{BC}_{n+1}^c of combinatorial braid cobordisms to the category $\text{Fun}(A_n)$.*

To every braid cobordism S between braid words g and h we assign a natural transformation $F_S : F_g \longrightarrow F_h$, well-defined up to overall minus sign. The presence of the minus sign explains why we use the word *projective* in the statement of the theorem. There are equalities of natural transformations

$$F_{S_2}F_{S_1} = \pm F_{S_2S_1}$$

for any pair of braid cobordisms S_1 from g to h and S_2 from h to k .

The functor F intertwines the monoidal structures of the two categories: $F_{gh} \cong F_g \circ F_h$ and $F_{S_2} \circ F_{S_1} = \pm F_{S_2 \circ S_1}$ for any cobordisms S_1, S_2 between g_1, h_1 and g_2, h_2 , respectively.

Composing our functor with the equivalence $\mathcal{BC}_{n+1} \cong \mathcal{BC}_{n+1}^c$, we obtain a projective monoidal functor from the topological category \mathcal{BC}_{n+1} of braid

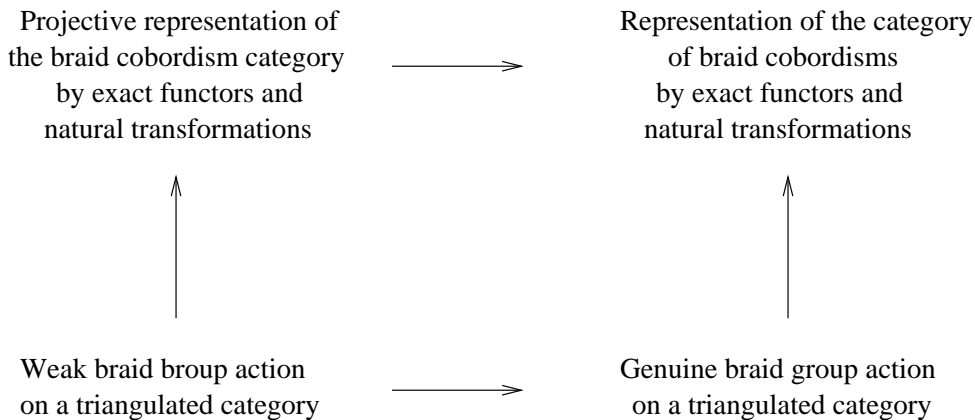
cobordisms to the algebraic category $\text{Fun}(A_n)$ of natural transformations between exact functors in $\mathcal{C}(A_n)$.

This example serves as the first illustration of the principle:

Interesting braid group actions on triangulated categories extend to projective representations of the category of braid cobordisms.

In Sections 2 and 3 we list many additional examples when a braid group action on a triangulated category can be nontrivially extended to braid cobordisms. This multitude of examples motivates us to elevate the above principle to the definition of categorification of a braid group action. From here on by a categorification of a braid group representation we mean a projective functor from \mathcal{BC}_n to the category of exact endofunctors in a triangulated category, as outlined above and defined in Definition 3.4 of Section 3.1 below.

Our requirement that the representation F of braid cobordisms be only a projective functor is similar to considering weak braid group actions only, while requiring that F be a functor should be analogous to considering genuine braid group actions. We expect that most, if not all, of the projective functors $\mathcal{BC}_n \xrightarrow{F} \text{Fun}(\mathcal{C})$ can be turned into genuine functors. The diagram below summarizes how the authors currently think about braid group actions on triangulated categories, each arrow denoting a structural upgrade.



At the end of Section 3.3 we sketch the relation between Rouquier's definition of a categorification of a braid group action and ours.

In the last two sections we turn to coherent sheaves, where the proofs become more technical but the ideas are essentially the same. In Section 4 we exhibit an action of Br_n on $D^b(T^*Fl)$, the derived category of coherent sheaves on the cotangent bundle to the variety of full flags in \mathbb{C}^n . The functors

we use are family versions of the Dehn twists about -2 -curves of [KS, ST], as considered in [Ho, Sz1]. Locally, away from some closed subsets of T^*Fl , the subschemes we twist about form a family A_{n-1} -chain in the sense of [Sz2], but, since they all contain the zero section $Fl \subset T^*Fl$, the proof of the braid relations is much more complicated than in [ST, Sz2] (due to the extra term U_{ij} in Proposition 4.46, for instance).

Given an A_n -chain of -2 -curves in a surface, it is fairly easy to show that the structure sheaf of the whole chain (twisted by an appropriate line bundle) gives a spherical object whose Dehn twist extends the braid group action of [ST] to an *affine* braid group action [ST, Example 3.9]. While such a simple description does not generalise to T^*Fl , one can show that the extra twist is given by a certain product of the original generators conjugated by tensoring by a line bundle. The resulting formula does generalise (4.6), so in Section 4.5 we extend our action to one of the affine braid group on $D^b(T^*Fl)$.

In Section 5.1 we extend the braid group action [ST] on the derived category of coherent sheaves of certain surfaces to a projective action of the braid cobordism category.

Theorem 1.4 *Fix a smooth quasiprojective complex surface X with an A_n -chain of -2 -curves. Then the weak braid group action on $D^b(X)$ of [ST] extends to a projective action of \mathcal{BC}_{n+1}^c .*

Finally in Section 5.2 we show how to do the same for $D^b(T^*Fl)$. We expect these two generalisations of the braid group action on $D^b(T^*Fl)$ to be compatible, giving a genuine action of the affine braid cobordism category.

Theorem 1.5 *There is a projective action of \mathcal{BC}_n^c on the derived category of coherent sheaves on the cotangent bundle of the full flag variety.*

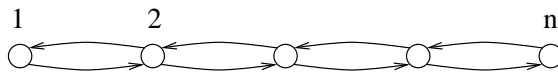
When the second author spoke about the braid group action on $D^b(T^*Fl)$ in Leeds in November 2005, Raphaël Rouquier informed us of another way to produce a braid group action (which is hard to make explicit and so difficult to confirm is the same as ours). Start with the braid group action on the derived category of constructible sheaves on the flag variety (see for example [Ro1]). This is induced by kernels of constructible sheaves on the product. Their associated mixed Hodge modules (see for instance page 18 of [Ro2]) interpolate between (derived categories of) constructible sheaves and \mathbb{C}^* -equivariant coherent sheaves on the cotangent bundle. This gives \mathbb{C}^* -equivariant kernels generating a braid group action on the derived category of coherent sheaves on the cotangent bundle of the flag variety.

Recently Bezrukavnikov, Mirković and Rumynin [BMR] have also produced an affine braid group action (for any group, not just of type A_n) by very different and sophisticated finite characteristic methods which we cannot claim to understand. Assuming that their action, which also seems to be hard to make explicit, coincides with the explicit action of Section 4 then we show it extends to an action of the braid cobordism category.

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2 Examples of actions of braid groups and braid cobordisms on triangulated categories

1. Spherical objects. Let A_n , for $n > 2$, be the quotient of the path ring of the quiver



by the relations

$$\begin{aligned} (i|i+1|i+2) &= 0, & 1 \leq i \leq n-2, \\ (i|i-1|i-2) &= 0, & 3 \leq i \leq n, \\ (i|i-1|i) &= (i|i+1|i), & 2 \leq i \leq n-1. \end{aligned}$$

We define A_2 as the quotient of the above quiver ring, for $n = 2$, by the relations $(1|2|1|2) = 0 = (2|1|2|1)$. Let $A_1 = \mathbb{Z}[X_1]/(X_1^2)$.

The ring A_n is a free abelian group of rank $4n - 2$ and has a basis given by (i) , $1 \leq i \leq n$, which are length zero paths and minimal idempotents, all possible paths of length one (which are $(i|i \pm 1)$), and

$$X_i \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (i|i-1|i), \quad i \geq 2, \quad X_1 = (1|2|1).$$

Denote this basis by $B(A_n)$. The center of A_n is a free abelian group with the basis

$$1 = \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} (i), \quad X_1, \quad X_2, \quad \dots \quad X_n.$$

The ring A_n is naturally graded by path length. Let

$$P_i \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} A_n(i), \quad {}_iP \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (i)A_n.$$

These are indecomposable left, respectively right, projective A_n -modules. Consider the complexes of A_n -bimodules

$$\begin{aligned} R_i : \quad & 0 \longrightarrow P_i \otimes {}_iP \xrightarrow{\beta_i} A_n \longrightarrow 0, \\ R'_i : \quad & 0 \longrightarrow A_n \xrightarrow{\gamma_i} P_i \otimes {}_iP \longrightarrow 0, \end{aligned}$$

with A_n placed, in both complexes, in cohomological degree 0. Here β_i is the composition of the inclusion and multiplication

$$P_i \otimes {}_iP \subset A_n \otimes A_n \longrightarrow A_n,$$

while γ_i is determined by

$$\gamma_i(1) = \sum \alpha_1 \otimes \alpha_2,$$

the sum being over all $\alpha_1, \alpha_2 \in B(A_n)$ such that $\alpha_2 \alpha_1 = X_i$. Thus, if $1 < i < n$,

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_i(1) = & (i-1|i) \otimes (i|i-1) + (i+1|i) \otimes (i|i+1) \\ & + (i) \otimes (i|i+1|i) + (i|i+1|i) \otimes (i). \end{aligned}$$

The projectives $P_i, {}_iP$ are examples of *spherical* objects, so called since homologically they resemble spheres,

$$\text{End}(P_i) \cong \mathbb{Z}[X_i]/(X_i^2) \cong H^*(S^k, \mathbb{Z})$$

(where $k = 2$ if we use the path length grading on A_n), and satisfy a duality property, which in this example manifests itself in A_n being a symmetric ring.

Consider the category of complexes of A_n -bimodules up to chain homotopies (the *homotopy category*, for short). Recall from [KS] that the following isomorphisms hold in this category:

$$R_i \otimes R'_i \cong A_n \cong R'_i \otimes R_i, \quad (2.1)$$

$$R_i \otimes R_{i+1} \otimes R_i \cong R_{i+1} \otimes R_i \otimes R_{i+1}, \quad (2.2)$$

$$R_i \otimes R_j \cong R_j \otimes R_i, \quad |i-j| > 1. \quad (2.3)$$

The tensor products above are taken over A_n . Let $\mathcal{C}(A_n)$ be one of the triangulated categories formed out of complexes of left A_n -modules, such as the derived category $D^b(A_n\text{-mod})$, the homotopy category of complexes of A_n -modules, etc. Tensoring $M \in \mathcal{C}(A_n)$ with the complexes R_i, R'_i produces complexes of A_n -modules

$$R_i \otimes_{A_n} M, \quad R'_i \otimes_{A_n} M \in \mathcal{C}(A_n).$$

We denote the resulting endofunctors in $\mathcal{C}(A_n)$ by $\mathcal{R}_i, \mathcal{R}'_i$:

$$\mathcal{R}_i(M) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} R_i \otimes_{A_n} M, \quad \mathcal{R}'_i(M) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} R'_i \otimes_{A_n} M.$$

The earlier bimodule isomorphisms translate into functor isomorphisms

$$\mathcal{R}_i \circ \mathcal{R}'_i \cong \text{Id} \cong \mathcal{R}'_i \circ \mathcal{R}_i, \tag{2.4}$$

$$\mathcal{R}_i \circ \mathcal{R}_{i+1} \circ \mathcal{R}_i \cong \mathcal{R}_{i+1} \circ \mathcal{R}_i \circ \mathcal{R}_{i+1}, \tag{2.5}$$

$$\mathcal{R}_i \circ \mathcal{R}_j \cong \mathcal{R}_j \circ \mathcal{R}_i, \quad |i - j| > 1, \tag{2.6}$$

implying that the $(n + 1)$ -stranded braid group Br_{n+1} acts weakly on $\mathcal{C}(A_n)$. It is proved in [KS] that this action is faithful (faithfulness in the case $n = 2$ was shown in [RZ]). Theorem 1.3 states that this action extends to braid cobordisms.

Braid cobordisms are a subset of tangle cobordisms [BL]. Tangle cobordisms constitute a 2-category \mathbb{T} , with nonnegative integers as objects, tangles as morphisms, and tangle cobordisms as 2-morphisms. There are several known projective 2-functors from \mathbb{T} to the 2-category of triangulated categories. In the latter triangulated categories are objects, exact functors are 1-morphisms and natural transformations are 2-morphisms. Any such 2-functor restricts to a projective functor from the category of n -stranded braid cobordisms to the category of functors and natural transformations in some triangulated category. Examples **2-6** below are of this nature.

2. The rings H^n . A certain family of rings H^n was introduced in [Kh1] and used in [Kh1, Kh2] to define a projective 2-functor from a suitable version of the category \mathbb{T} of tangle cobordisms to the 2-category of exact functors (and natural transformations) between the categories $\mathcal{C}(H^n)$, over various $n \geq 0$. Here $\mathcal{C}(H^n)$ is defined similarly to $\mathcal{C}(A_n)$. For instance, $\mathcal{C}(H^n)$ could be the derived category $D^b(H^n\text{-mod})$.

In this construction, there is a sign indeterminacy in the natural transformation associated with a tangle cobordism.

Restricting from tangles to braids and from tangle cobordisms to braid cobordisms yields a projective functor from \mathcal{BC}_{2n} to $\text{Fun}(H^n)$, the category of exact functors in $\mathcal{C}(H^n)$ and natural transformations between them. To a $2n$ -stranded braid we assign a complex of H^n -bimodules; tensoring with this complex is an endofunctor in $\mathcal{C}(H^n)$. To a braid cobordism there is assigned a homomorphism between complexes of H^n -bimodules, inducing a natural transformation between the corresponding functors.

If we take $\mathcal{C}(H^n)$ to be the homotopy category of complexes of finitely-generated graded projective H^n -modules (the rings H^n are graded), then its Grothendieck group, after tensoring with \mathbb{C} over $\mathbb{Z}[q, q^{-1}]$, become isomorphic to the space of $U_q(\mathfrak{sl}_2)$ -invariants in $V^{\otimes 2n}$, the $2n$ -th tensor power of the defining representation of the quantum group $U_q(\mathfrak{sl}_2)$. Thus, we obtain a categorification, in the sense of Definition 3.4, of the braid group action on $\text{Inv}(V^{\otimes 2n})$.

3. Bar-Natan's invariant of tangle cobordisms [BN] can be restricted to braid cobordisms and viewed in the framework of triangulated categories which are similar to but more general than $\mathcal{C}(H^n)$. His construction also restricts to a categorification of the braid group action on $\text{Inv}(V^{\otimes 2n})$.

4. An invariant of tangle cobordisms via highest weight categories was constructed by Stroppel [St1, St2], following conjectures in [BFK]. Restricting her invariant to braids and braid cobordisms results in a projective functor from \mathcal{BC}_n to $\text{Fun}(D^b(\mathcal{O}^n))$, the category of exact endofunctors in the derived category of \mathcal{O}^n , the latter a direct sum of certain parabolic subcategories of a regular block of the highest weight category for \mathfrak{sl}_n . In this example the projectivity (indeterminacy) takes values in \mathbb{C}^* , due to \mathbb{C} being the ground field. The Grothendieck group of (the graded version of) \mathcal{O}^n is isomorphic to $V^{\otimes n}$, and the projective functor

$$\mathcal{BC}_n \longrightarrow \text{Fun}(D^b(\mathcal{O}^n))$$

is a categorification of the braid group action on $V^{\otimes n}$.

5. A categorification [Kh4] of the quantum \mathfrak{sl}_3 link invariant was extended to tangles and tangle cobordisms by MacKaay and Vaz [MV]. After restricting their structure to braid cobordisms one should obtain a categorification of the action of the $3n$ -stranded braid group on $\text{Inv}(V^{\otimes 3n})$, the $3n$ -th tensor power of the fundamental representation V of quantum \mathfrak{sl}_3 . More generally, their construction conjecturally categorifies spaces of invariants in arbitrary

tensor products of V and its dual V^* . The braid group Br_n acts on $V^{\otimes n}$, and hence on $\text{Inv}(V^{\otimes n} \otimes W)$, where W is any tensor product of V 's and V^* 's. Following [MV], one should also obtain a categorification of the braid group action on $\text{Inv}(V^{\otimes n} \otimes W)$, by adding dummy strands. In this example, the projectivity is only in the minus sign.

6. Yet another invariant of tangle cobordisms was introduced in [KR], based on matrix factorizations. A matrix factorization of $f \in R$, where R is a polynomial algebra, consists of a pair of free R -modules M^0, M^1 and R -module maps

$$M^0 \xrightarrow{d} M^1 \xrightarrow{d} M^0$$

such that $d^2(m) = fm$ for any $m \in M^0, M^1$. The category of matrix factorizations up to chain homotopy is triangulated. Given a braid word g , the construction of [KR] associates to it a complex of matrix factorizations in $2n$ variables $x_1, \dots, x_n, y_1, \dots, y_n$ with

$$f = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^{m+1} - y_i^{m+1},$$

where n is the number of strands. The isomorphism class of this complex in the category of complexes of matrix factorizations up to chain homotopy is an invariant of the braid. A braid cobordism between braids g, h induces a homomorphism of corresponding complexes, well-defined up to rescaling by nonzero rational numbers. One can easily restate this construction in the language of functors, resulting in yet another categorification of a braid group action subject to the constraints of Definition 3.4. We have no clue what representation of the braid group this categorification categorifies. It should contain a subrepresentation isomorphic to $\text{Inv}(V^{\otimes n} \otimes (V^*)^{\otimes n})$, where V is the defining representation of quantum \mathfrak{sl}_n and the braid group acts on the first n factors.

7. Highest weight categories and flag varieties. We start with the triangular decomposition $\mathfrak{sl}_n = \mathfrak{n}_+ \oplus \mathfrak{h} \oplus \mathfrak{n}_-$ of the Lie algebra \mathfrak{sl}_n , where \mathfrak{n}_+ , respectively \mathfrak{n}_- , are the Lie algebras of strictly upper-triangular, respectively lower-triangular, matrices, and \mathfrak{h} the Lie algebra of traceless diagonal matrices. The category \mathcal{O} is a full subcategory of the category of finitely-generated \mathfrak{sl}_n -modules. A finitely-generated \mathfrak{sl}_n -module M belongs to the highest weight category \mathcal{O} if and only if \mathfrak{h} acts semisimply and \mathfrak{n}_+ locally-nilpotently on M , see [BG]. The trivial one-dimensional \mathfrak{sl}_n representation defines a central character $\chi : Z \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}$, a homomorphism from the center

of $U(\mathfrak{sl}_n)$ to \mathbb{C} . Define \mathcal{O}_0 , the trivial central character block of \mathcal{O} , as the full subcategory of \mathcal{O} consisting of modules annihilated by some power of $\ker(\chi) \subset Z$. This category is equivalent to the category of finite-dimensional modules over some finite-dimensional Koszul \mathbb{C} -algebra B_n , although a simple description of B_n is not known even for $n = 5$.

The category \mathcal{O}_0 has $n!$ isomorphism classes of simple modules. There are exact self-adjoint endofunctors θ_i in \mathcal{O}_0 (called *translation across the i -th wall*, $1 \leq i \leq n-1$) which come with natural transformations $\theta_i \rightarrow \text{Id}$ and $\text{Id} \rightarrow \theta_i$. Let $\mathcal{C}(\mathcal{O}_0)$ be either the derived category of \mathcal{O}_0 or the category of complexes of objects in \mathcal{O}_0 up to chain homotopies. Taking an object $M \in \mathcal{C}(\mathcal{O}_0)$ to the total complex of

$$0 \longrightarrow \theta_i M \longrightarrow M \longrightarrow 0$$

is an invertible functor \mathcal{R}_i in $\mathcal{C}(\mathcal{O}_0)$, with the inverse functor \mathcal{R}'_i taking M to the total complex of

$$0 \longrightarrow M \longrightarrow \theta_i M \longrightarrow 0.$$

It follows from [MS1], [MS2, Proposition 10.1] that the functors \mathcal{R}_i satisfy the braid relations (2.4)-(2.6) and define a weak braid group action on $\mathcal{C}(\mathcal{O}_0)$.

A similar braid group action in the Koszul dual case of Zuckerman functors (rather than translation functors) acting on $D^b(\mathcal{O}_0)$ was given a detailed treatment by Rouquier [Ro1, Ro3], who showed, in particular, that the action is genuine. The derived category $D^b(\mathcal{O}_0)$ embeds into the derived category $D^b(Y)$ of sheaves of vector spaces on the variety Y of full flags in \mathbb{C}^n . For each $i = 1, \dots, n-1$ there exists a correspondence $Y_i \subset Y \times Y$ which consists of pairs of flags that coincide except at the i -th term. The convolution with the constant sheaf on Y_i extended by 0 to the entire $Y \times Y$ is an invertible functor \mathcal{R}_i in $D^b(Y)$. These functors generate a genuine action of the braid group on $D^b(Y)$, see [Ro1].

This construction admits a variation where, for each decomposition $\mu = (\mu_1, \dots, \mu_k)$ of n , we consider the variety Y_μ of partial flags in \mathbb{C}^n , of dimensions $\mu_1, \mu_1 + \mu_2, \dots, n - \mu_k$, and construct an invertible functor from $D^b(Y_\mu)$ to $D^b(Y_{s_i \mu})$, where $s_i \mu$ is the decomposition given by transposing μ_i and μ_{i+1} . The functor is given by convolution with $Y_i \subset Y_\mu \times Y_{s_i \mu}$, where the latter consists of pairs of flags that coincide except at the i -th term, while the intersection of the i -th terms is the smallest possible. These functors, which appeared in [Kh3, Proposition 7], satisfy braid relations, and the same argument as in Rouquier [Ro1] implies that the braid group action on the



Figure 3: On the left: braid σ_i . On the right: braid σ_i^{-1} .

derived category of sheaves on the disjoint union of $Y_{s\mu}$, over all elements s of the symmetric group S_{k+1} , is genuine. For generic μ , this action can only be extended trivially to braid cobordisms with branch points, due to the absence of nonzero natural transformations between F_1 and F_{σ_i} .

A closely related example of braid group categorification via Rouquier complexes will be discussed below in Section 3.3.

3 Invariants of braid cobordisms

3.1 Braid cobordisms and braid group categorifications

Combinatorial braid cobordisms

The category \mathcal{BC}_n of n -stranded braid cobordisms admits a combinatorial version which we denote \mathcal{BC}_n^c . Its objects are n -stranded braid words, i.e. arbitrary finite sequences of generators σ_i , $1 \leq i \leq n-1$, and their inverses σ_i^{-1} , see figure 3.

A morphism between braid words is a finite sequence of transformations of two types:

I. Reidemeister moves of braid words, including

$$\begin{aligned} \tau_1 \sigma_i \sigma_i^{-1} \tau_2 &\leftrightarrow \tau_1 \tau_2, \\ \tau_1 \sigma_i \sigma_j \tau_2 &\leftrightarrow \tau_1 \sigma_j \sigma_i \tau_2, \quad |i - j| > 1, \\ \tau_1 \sigma_i \sigma_{i+1} \sigma_i \tau_2 &\leftrightarrow \tau_1 \sigma_{i+1} \sigma_i \sigma_{i+1} \tau_2. \end{aligned}$$

τ_1 and τ_2 are arbitrary braid words. The empty word is allowed. Each move has several versions, and we won't write all of them, instead referring the reader to [CS2, Section 3] for details. For instance, in the second move above we could have substituted σ_i^{-1} for σ_i , and, independently, σ_j^{-1} for σ_j .

II. Addition or removal of a single σ_i or σ_i^{-1} to or from a word:

$$\tau_1 \tau_2 \leftrightarrow \tau_1 \sigma_i^{\pm 1} \tau_2.$$

A braid *movie* is a finite sequence of transformations of types I and II. Morphisms in the category \mathcal{BC}_n^c are braid movies modulo equivalence relations of two types: movie moves, shown in figures 4-6, and locality moves. The first ten movie moves are equations on sequences of Reidemeister moves of braids, while each sequence in moves 11 through 14 contains a unique type II transformation. A type II transformation is indicated by placing two little black triangles where a pair of adjacent vertical lines turns into $\sigma_i^{\pm 1}$. In the figures, movies run from top to bottom, and represent a morphism in \mathcal{BC}_n^c ; moves of these movies run left to right, representing equivalences between morphisms.

Each movie move has several variants, given by changing overcrossings to undercrossings and vice versa, whenever possible; reading each of the two sequences from bottom to top rather than from top to bottom (the latter is our default); reflecting all diagrams in a movie move about a vertical axis (if this results in a different version of the move), etc. Again, we refer to Carter and Saito [CS2, Section3] for complete explanations.

Locality moves are

$$(\tau_1\tau_2, \tau'_1\tau_2, \tau'_1\tau'_2) = (\tau_1\tau_2, \tau_1\tau'_2, \tau'_1\tau'_2),$$

where each of the pairs τ_1, τ'_1 and τ_2, τ'_2 are related by a single braid move, of either type. An example is depicted in figure 7, where $\tau_1 = 1$, the trivial braid word, $\tau'_1 = \sigma_{i+3}^1$, $\tau_2 = \sigma_i\sigma_{i+1}\sigma_i$, and $\tau'_2 = \sigma_{i+1}\sigma_i\sigma_{i+1}$. We will refer to locality moves as braid movie moves of type 15.

Morphisms between braid words w_1 and w_2 are finite sequences of braid words related by type I and II transformations modulo the equivalence relation generated by braid movie moves and locality relations.

To explain the meaning of type II transformations, we describe a functor from \mathcal{BC}_n^c to \mathcal{BC}_n , the category of braid cobordisms. To each braid word we assign a braid in the usual way. To type I transformations we assign braid cobordisms given by isotopies of braids. Type II transformations correspond to elementary braid cobordisms which contain a single simple branch point when projected onto $[0, 1]^2$. Our cryptic way of depicting type II transformations is deciphered in figure 8. These cobordisms embed only in four dimensions rather than three – only after applying the twist on the right hand side of figure 8 in the fourth dimension can we embed the rest of the cobordism into three dimensions as the standard simple cobordism between a 1-manifold and its surgery (the second and third frames of the last movie in figure 8) provided by a Morse function on a surface with an index one critical point (saddle point).

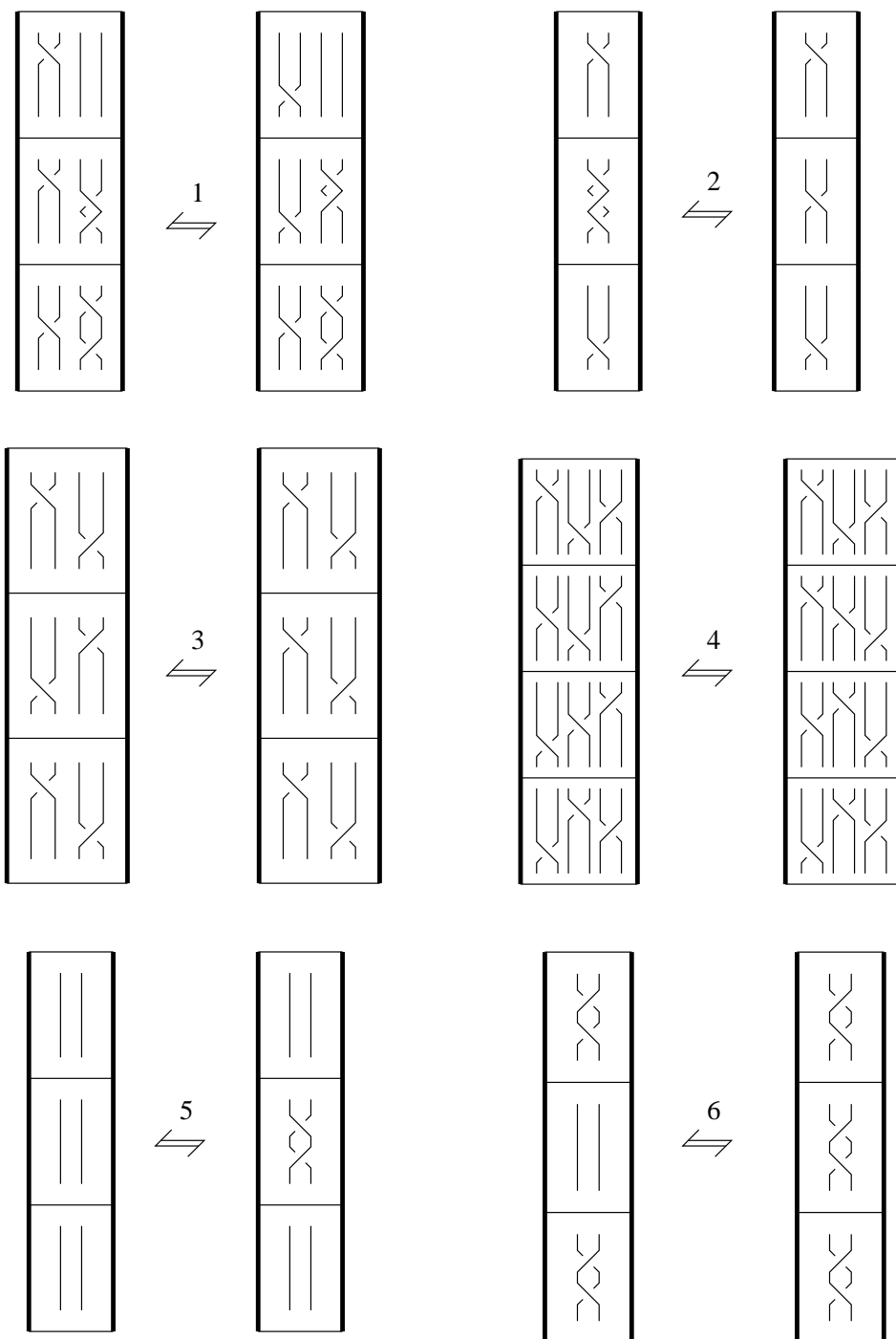


Figure 4: Carter and Saito's braid movie moves 1-6

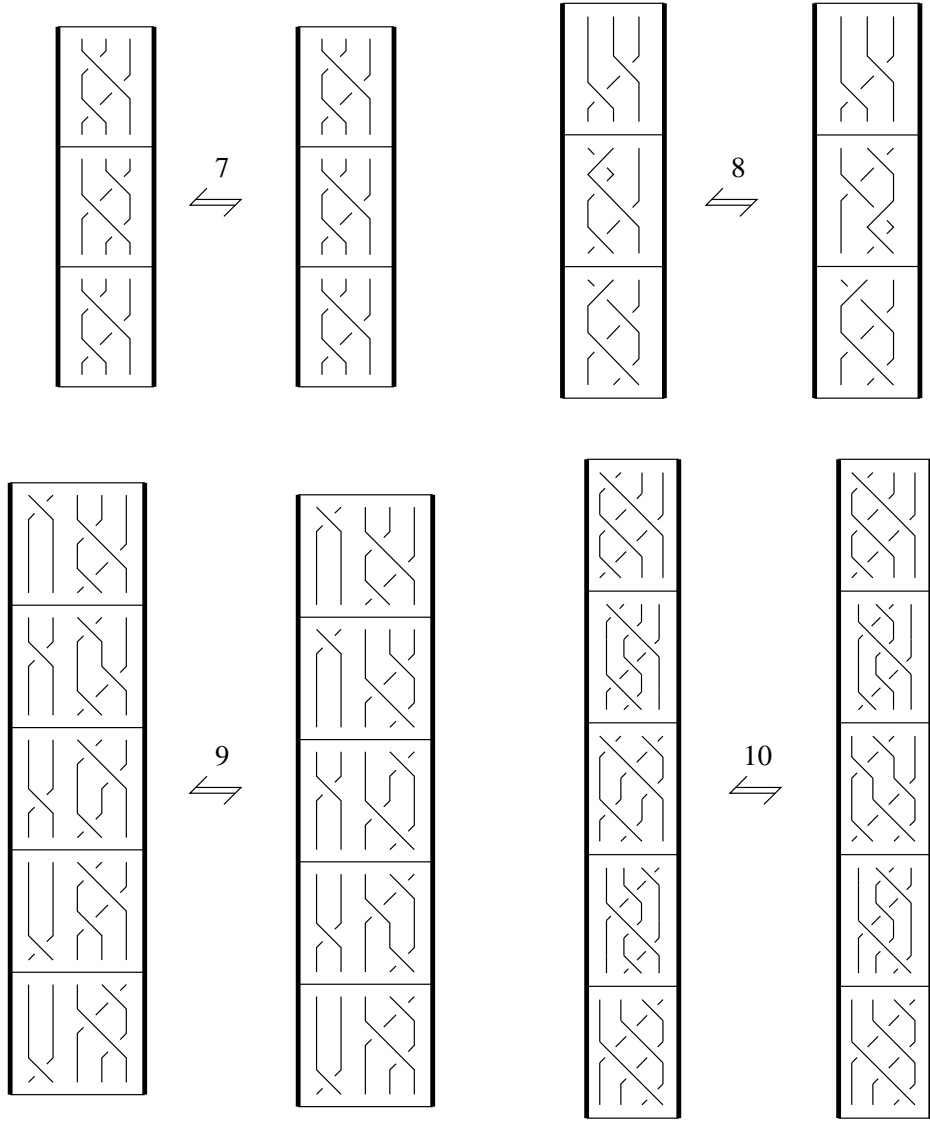


Figure 5: Braid movie moves 7-10

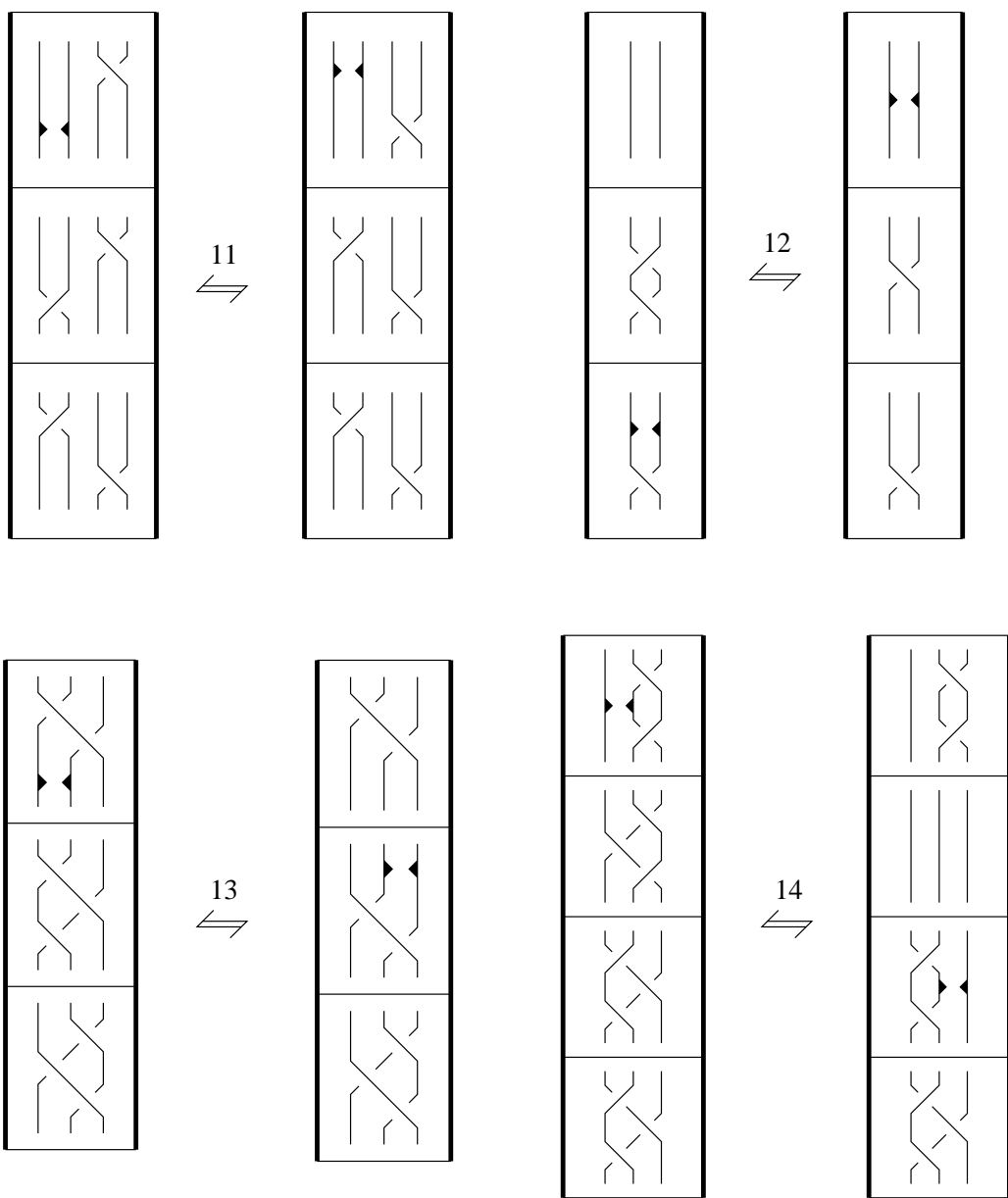


Figure 6: Braid movie moves 11-14

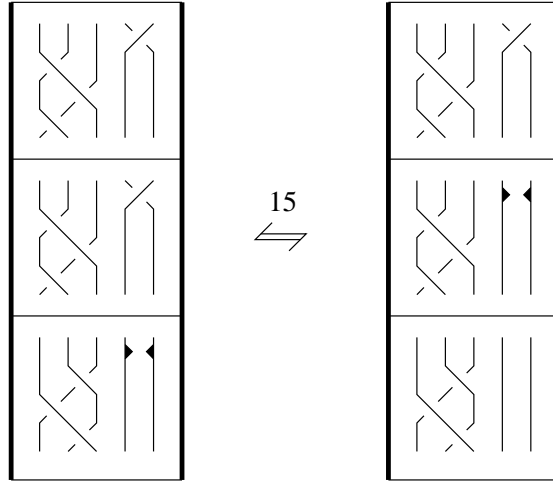


Figure 7: A locality movie move

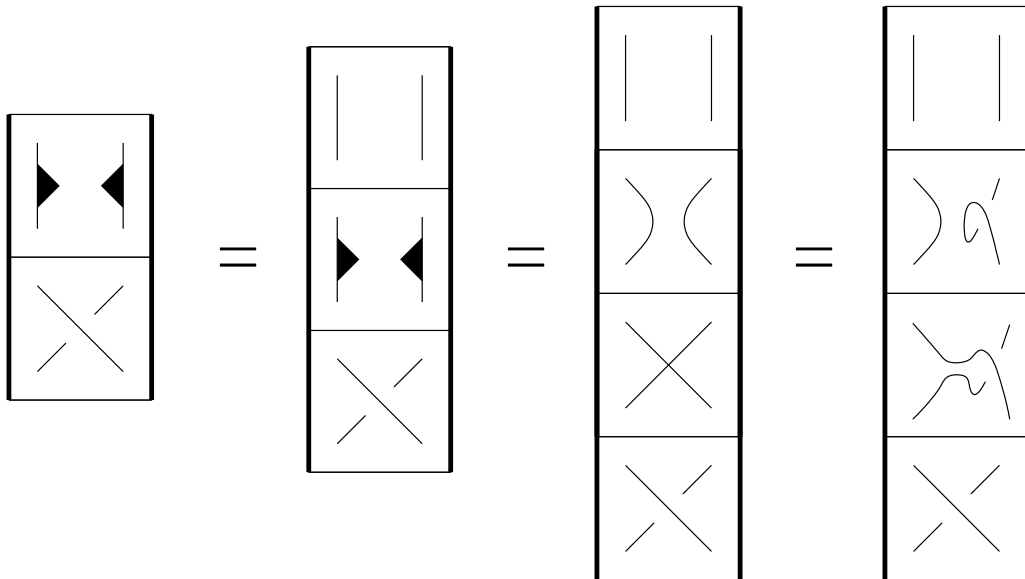


Figure 8: A type II braid transformation

Since each braid movie move corresponds to a braid cobordism the above construction is a functor from \mathcal{BC}_n^c , the category of combinatorial braid cobordisms, to \mathcal{BC}_n , the category of braid cobordisms.

Proposition 3.1 *This functor is an equivalence of categories: $\mathcal{BC}_n^c \cong \mathcal{BC}_n$.*

Proof. See [CS2] for a proof. □

Polarization of braid cobordisms

Recall that a braid is *positive* if it can be represented as a product of σ_i , for $1 \leq i \leq n-1$. Likewise, a braid is called *negative* if it can be written as a product of σ_i^{-1} , for $1 \leq i \leq n-1$. For braid cobordisms there also exists an analogue of positivity. We say that a simple branch point of a braid cobordism is *positive* if, when represented combinatorially via a type II move, it increases braid positivity. Namely, positive type II moves are

$$\begin{aligned} \tau_1 \tau_2 &\longrightarrow \tau_1 \sigma_i \tau_2, \\ \tau_1 \sigma_i^{-1} \tau_2 &\longrightarrow \tau_1 \tau_2. \end{aligned}$$

Negative type II moves are

$$\begin{aligned} \tau_1 \tau_2 &\longrightarrow \tau_1 \sigma_i^{-1} \tau_2, \\ \tau_1 \sigma_i \tau_2 &\longrightarrow \tau_1 \tau_2. \end{aligned}$$

Each type II move is thus either positive or negative. Notice that type II moves appear only in braid movie moves 11-15, and the property of being positive or negative is preserved by these movie moves.

Given a morphism S in \mathcal{BC}_n^c , the numbers $p_+(S)$, respectively $p_-(S)$, of positive, respectively negative, type II transformations are invariants of S . Likewise, given a morphism S in \mathcal{BC}_n , the numbers $p_+(S)$, respectively $p_-(S)$, of positive, respectively negative, double branch points are invariants of S . A braid cobordism is a braid isotopy if and only if $p_+(S) = p_-(S) = 0$. We say that a morphism S in \mathcal{BC}_n^c or \mathcal{BC}_n is positive if $p_-(S) = 0$ and negative if $p_+(S) = 0$. Positive braid cobordisms constitute a subcategory in \mathcal{BC}_n (and the same for negative cobordisms). Positive braid movies constitute a subcategory in \mathcal{BC}_n^c (and the same for negative braid movies). Our equivalence of categories $\mathcal{BC}_n^c \cong \mathcal{BC}_n$ takes positive, respectively negative, braid movies to positive, respectively negative, braid cobordisms.

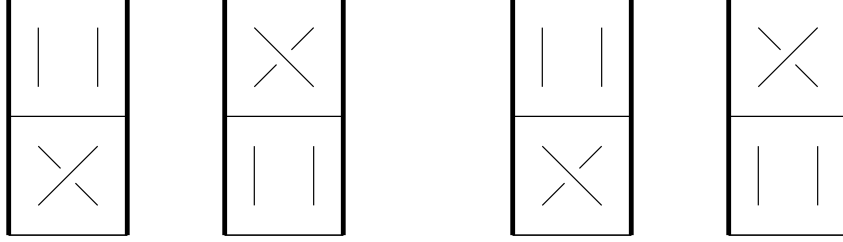


Figure 9: On the left: two movies of a positive branch point. On the right: two movies of a negative branch point.

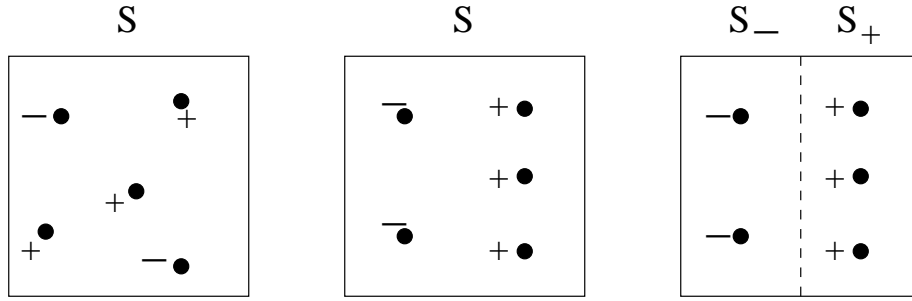


Figure 10: Moving branch points

Proposition 3.2 *Any braid cobordism can be written, in more than one way, as a composition of a positive and a negative braid cobordism (in either order).*

Proof. Project a braid cobordism S onto the unit square, as in figure 1. Next, isotop branch points so that the negative branch points are to the left of the positive ones, see figure 10, and lift this isotopy to an isotopy of S . We can now write S as the composition of two cobordisms, $S = S_+ S_-$, with S_+ positive and S_- negative (this decomposition is not unique even when S has no double points). Likewise, we can write S as $S'_- S'_+$ where S'_- is negative and S'_+ is positive. \square

A braid cobordism is positive if and only if it can be realized, à la Rudolph [Ru], as a piece of an algebraic curve in \mathbb{C}^2 . The local model of a simple positive cobordism is the algebraic curve

$$z_2^2 = z_1 \tag{3.3}$$

in $\mathbb{C}^2 \cong \mathbb{R}^4$ with its projection to $(x_1, y_1) = (\operatorname{Re} z_1, \operatorname{Im} z_1)$. For any fixed (x_1, y_1) the z_2 coordinate gives two points in \mathbb{C} which wind round each other as x_1 varies, giving a braid for $y_1 \neq 0$. When $y_1 = 0$ the two strands cross. This shows the essential four-dimensionality of positive type II transformations. Similarly the simple negative type II transformation has local model $z_2^2 = \bar{z}_1$.

Categorification of the braid group

Definition 3.4 *A categorification of a complex representation V of the braid group Br_n is a (projective) monoidal functor F from \mathcal{BC}_n to the category of exact functors $\operatorname{Fun}(\mathcal{C})$ in a triangulated category \mathcal{C} , and an isomorphism $V \cong K(\mathcal{C}) \otimes \mathbb{C}$ of braid group representations.*

Thus, to each braid g there is assigned an exact endofunctor F_g in \mathcal{C} and to each braid cobordism S from g to h a natural transformation $F_S : F_g \longrightarrow F_h$, well-defined up to rescaling by invertible elements of the ground ring of \mathcal{C} . These must satisfy consistency conditions. The linear operator $[F_g]$ on $K(\mathcal{C}) \otimes \mathbb{C}$ must coincide with the action of g on V under the above isomorphism of these two complex vector spaces.

A genuine action of a braid group on \mathcal{C} extends in a trivial way to a categorification in our sense, by making $F_S = 0$ whenever S has a double point and defining V to be $K(\mathcal{C}) \otimes \mathbb{C}$. Likewise, given a categorification as above, we can modify it, by setting $F_S = 0$ if, say, S has a negative branch point, and otherwise doing nothing to F_S . More generally, given a categorification and two elements λ_+, λ_- of the ground ring of \mathcal{C} , we can rescale F_S by $\lambda_+^{p_+(S)} \lambda_-^{p_-(S)}$ to get another categorification.

Naturally, we'd like our categorifications to carry nontrivial information about braid cobordisms, and, whenever possible, we will avoid trivial or semi-trivial categorifications. By a semi-trivial categorification of a braid group representation we mean one with $F_S = 0$ for all S with a negative branch point, or for all S with a positive branch point.

3.2 Categorification from the rings A_n

We now construct a categorification of the reduced Burau representation via the rings A_n . The braid group action on the homotopy category $\mathcal{C}(A_n)$, described in the previous section, lifts to the action on the homotopy category of complexes of *graded* A_n -modules. Indeed, A_n has the natural grading by path length. The bimodules A_n and $P_i \otimes {}_i P$ are graded, and the bimodule

maps β_i and γ_i have degrees 0 and 2 respectively. Hence, we can upgrade R_i and R'_i to complexes of graded bimodules, shifting the grading of $P_i \otimes {}_iP$ in R'_i down by 2 to make the differential preserve the grading:

$$R'_i : \quad 0 \longrightarrow A_n \xrightarrow{\gamma_i} P_i \otimes {}_iP\{-2\} \longrightarrow 0.$$

Tensoring with R_i and R'_i induces a braid group action on the category of complexes of graded A_n -modules up to chain homotopy. We restrict to bounded complexes and denote the resulting category also by $\mathcal{C}(A_n)$. It is easy to see that on the Grothendieck group the braid group action descends to the reduced Burau representation of the braid group.

To extend to braid cobordisms, we assign a natural transformation of functors to each morphism in \mathcal{BC}_{n+1} , i.e. to each braid movie. This transformation will be defined up to an overall minus sign, resulting in a projective functor from \mathcal{BC}_{n+1} to $\text{Fun}(\mathcal{C}(A_n))$. The functors associated to braid words are given by tensor products with complexes of graded bimodules. The latter complexes are tensor products of the complexes R_i and R'_i . Denote by $R(\sigma)$ the complex of graded bimodules associated with the braid word σ , and by F_σ the functor of tensoring with $R(\sigma)$.

A homomorphism of complexes of bimodules induces a natural transformation of the corresponding functors, and our natural transformations will be of this form.

To a Reidemeister move of braid words we associate an isomorphism in the homotopy category of complexes of graded A_n -bimodules, namely, isomorphisms (2.1), (2.2), (2.3). Each of these isomorphisms is unique up to an overall minus sign. Indeed, suppose we are given two invertible complexes of graded bimodules over a graded ring A and an isomorphism u between these complexes. Then any isomorphism between these complexes has the form $m(z)u$ where m is the multiplication by a degree 0 invertible element of the center of A (see [Kh2, Section 3], for instance). The degree 0 part of A_n is just \mathbb{Z} , its invertible elements are 1 and -1 , and the above claim follows.

To type II transformations we associate the following homomorphisms of complexes of bimodules.

The homomorphism w_1 from $R(\emptyset)$ to $R(\sigma_i) = R_i$:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & 0 & \longrightarrow & A_n & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \text{id} & & \downarrow \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & P_i \otimes {}_iP & \xrightarrow{\beta_i} & A_n & \longrightarrow & 0. \end{array} \quad (3.5)$$

Here $R(\emptyset) \cong A_n$ is the identity bimodule complex, associated with the empty braid word \emptyset , corresponding to the trivial braid.

The homomorphism w_2 from $R(\sigma_i^{-1})$ to $R(\emptyset)$:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
0 & \longrightarrow & A_n & \xrightarrow{\gamma_i} & P_i \otimes {}_iP & \longrightarrow & 0 \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \text{id} & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
0 & \longrightarrow & A_n & \longrightarrow & 0 & \longrightarrow & 0.
\end{array} \tag{3.6}$$

Notice that the above two homomorphisms are assigned to elementary movies of *positive* branch points. In both cases, the map is the identity on A_n .

The homomorphism w_3 from $R(\sigma_i)$ to $R(\emptyset)$:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
0 & \longrightarrow & P_i \otimes {}_iP & \xrightarrow{\beta_i} & A_n & \longrightarrow & 0 \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \delta_i & & \downarrow \\
0 & \longrightarrow & 0 & \longrightarrow & A_n & \longrightarrow & 0,
\end{array} \tag{3.7}$$

where $\delta_i(1) = X_{i-1} - X_{i+1}$. This condition determines the bimodule homomorphism δ_i uniquely. Notice that $\delta_i\beta_i = 0$.

The homomorphism w_4 from $R(\emptyset)$ to $R(\sigma_i^{-1})$:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
0 & \longrightarrow & A_n & \longrightarrow & 0 & \longrightarrow & 0 \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \delta_i & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
0 & \longrightarrow & A_n & \xrightarrow{\gamma_i} & P_i \otimes {}_iP & \longrightarrow & 0.
\end{array} \tag{3.8}$$

Thus, to the four braid movies in figure 9 we assign the homomorphisms w_1, w_2, w_3, w_4 correspondingly (from left to right).

Given a braid movie S from braid word g to braid word h we assign to S the homomorphism $R(S) : R(g) \longrightarrow R(h)$ of complexes of graded bimodules, the latter a composition of homomorphisms, described above, corresponding to elementary braid movies. This homomorphism preserves cohomological degree of complexes, and has internal degree $2p_-(S)$, since the bimodule homomorphism δ_i , corresponding to a movie of a negative branch point, has degree 2.

Proof of Theorem 1.3. We show that the above assignment extends to a projective functor from \mathcal{BC}_{n+1} to $\text{Fun}(\mathcal{C}(A_n))$. This is equivalent to checking that the assignment is compatible with the braid movie moves 1–15. Each braid movie move contains two movies S_1, S_2 from a braid word g to a braid word h and we need to prove the identity $R(S_2) = \pm R(S_1)$, i.e. that $R(S_2)$ is homotopic to either $R(S_1)$ or $-R(S_1)$.

Movie moves 1–10 are easy to take care of. In each of these moves the movies S_1 and S_2 are invertible (have no branch points), being a sequence of braid Reidemeister moves, and the corresponding bimodule homomorphisms $R(S_1), R(S_2)$ are invertible. Two isomorphisms $R(S_1), R(S_2)$ between invertible graded A_n -bimodules $R(g), R(h)$ differ by multiplication by an invertible degree 0 central element of A_n . Hence $R(S_2) = \pm R(S_1)$ (this argument was used in [Kh2, BN] and [St1] when proving that certain invariants of tangle cobordisms are well-defined up to rescaling).

Movie move 15 (locality moves) follow at once from the following observation. Given four bimodules over a ring A and bimodule homomorphisms $u : N_1 \rightarrow N_2$ and $v : N_3 \rightarrow N_4$, the bimodule homomorphism $u \otimes v : N_1 \otimes N_3 \rightarrow N_2 \otimes N_4$ can be written as $(u \otimes \text{Id}) \circ (\text{Id} \otimes v)$, as well as $(\text{Id} \otimes v) \circ (u \otimes \text{Id})$.

Movie move 11 follows easily, since the canonical isomorphisms of bimodule complexes $R_i \otimes R_j \cong R_j \otimes R_i$, $R_i \otimes R'_j \cong R'_j \otimes R_i$, etc. are compatible with the homomorphisms w_1, \dots, w_4 .

This leaves us with braid movie moves 12–14. Each of the two movies in each of these three moves contains a unique type II transformation, which could be either positive or negative.

We first deal with the simpler case of a positive type II transformation. Then the two movies S_1, S_2 in any of the movie moves 12–14 go from a braid word g to a braid word h obtained from g by either inserting a positive braid σ_i or deleting a negative braid σ_i^{-1} . Each movie S_1, S_2 is a composition of Reidemeister braid moves and a single homomorphism (either w_1 or w_2 , see above) of bimodule complexes. It's easy to check that the space of grading-preserving homomorphisms from $R(\emptyset)$ to $R(\sigma_i)$ is \mathbb{Z} , with generator w_1 . Likewise, the space of grading-preserving homomorphisms from $R(\sigma_i^{-1})$ to $R(\emptyset)$ is \mathbb{Z} , with generator w_2 . This implies that the space of grading-preserving homomorphisms from $R(g)$ to $R(h)$ is \mathbb{Z} , with $R(S_1), R(S_2)$ both being generators. Hence $R(S_2) = \pm R(S_1)$, which takes care of movie moves 12–14 in the positive case.

All possible versions of the movie move 12 with the negative type II transformation follow by direct computation. A sample computation for the version in figure 6 is included below.

The maps $F(S_1), F(S_2)$ go from the bimodule A_n to R'_i . The first map is

given by the composition written below

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc}
0 & \longrightarrow & 0 & \longrightarrow & A_n & \longrightarrow & 0 & \longrightarrow & 0 \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow (\text{id}, \gamma_i, 0)^t & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
0 & \longrightarrow & P & \xrightarrow{d} & A_n \oplus P\{-2\} \oplus P & \xrightarrow{d} & P\{-2\} & \longrightarrow & 0 \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow ((X_{i-1} - X_{i+1})\text{id}, 0, 0) & & \downarrow \text{id} & & \downarrow \\
0 & \longrightarrow & 0 & \longrightarrow & A_n & \xrightarrow{\gamma_i} & P\{-2\} & \longrightarrow & 0,
\end{array} \tag{3.9}$$

where P is a shorthand for $P_i \otimes {}_i P$, while the map $F(S_2)$ is just w_3 . Clearly, $F(S_1) = F(S_2)$.

To treat movie moves 13–14 with a negative type II transformation we need to do some preliminary work.

Given an endofunctor F on $\mathcal{C}(A_n)$ and a central element $a \in A_n$, we denote by l_a the natural transformation $F \rightarrow F$ given by left multiplication by a :

$$F \cong \text{Id} \circ F \xrightarrow{a \circ \text{id}_F} \text{Id} \circ F \cong F.$$

Likewise, denote by r_a the natural transformation $F \rightarrow F$ given by right multiplication by a :

$$F \cong F \circ \text{Id} \xrightarrow{\text{id}_F \circ a} F \circ \text{Id} \cong F.$$

Suppose now that a is a linear combination of X_j s,

$$a = \sum_{j=1}^n a_j X_j,$$

and take $F = R_i$ or R'_i .

Proposition 3.10 *For any a as above and $1 \leq i \leq n$,*

$$\begin{aligned}
(l_a - r_{a - a_i(X_{i-1} + 2X_i + X_{i+1})})R_i &= 0 \\
\text{and } (l_a - r_{a - a_i(X_{i-1} + 2X_i + X_{i+1})})R'_i &= 0
\end{aligned}$$

in $\text{Fun}(A_n)$.

In other words, the endomorphism $l_a - r_{a - a_i(X_{i-1} + 2X_i + X_{i+1})}$ of the complexes R_i and R'_i of bimodules is zero homotopic.

Proof. Consider the homotopy h from R_i to itself which takes A_i to $P_i \otimes {}_i P$ via γ_i and $P_i \otimes {}_i P$ to 0. Then the zero homotopic endomorphism $hd + dh$ of R_i is given on generators $(i) \otimes (i) \in P_i \otimes {}_i P$ and $1 \in A_n$ by

$$\begin{aligned}(hd + dh)((i) \otimes (i)) &= X_i \otimes (i) + (i) \otimes X_i, \\ (hd + dh)(1) &= X_{i-1} + 2X_i + X_{i+1}.\end{aligned}$$

Next, we compute

$$\begin{aligned}(l_a - r_{a-a_i(X_{i-1}+2X_i+X_{i+1})})((i) \otimes (i)) &= a_i X_i \otimes (i) + a_i (i) \otimes X_i, \\ (l_a - r_{a-a_i(X_{i-1}+2X_i+X_{i+1})})(1) &= a_i (X_{i-1} + 2X_i + X_{i+1}).\end{aligned}$$

Therefore,

$$(l_a - r_{a-a_i(X_{i-1}+2X_i+X_{i+1})})R_i = a_i(hd + dh)R_i,$$

and the left hand side is homotopic to zero. A similar argument works for R'_i , using β_i in the homotopy. \square

Remark: When $i = 1$ or $i = n$ we should omit X_{i-1} , respectively X_{i+1} , from the above formulas and computations.

Remark: The braid group action on $\mathcal{C}(A_n)$ descends to an action on the center of A_n which happens to factor through the action of the symmetric group and is given by the above formulas. The generator s_i of the symmetric group takes a to $a - a_i(X_{i-1} + 2X_i + X_{i+1})$. This action also appears, in a similar context, in [FKS, Section 6].

Corollary 3.11 *The following endomorphisms of the bimodule complexes R_i and R'_i are null-homotopic:*

$$l_{X_{i-1}+X_i} + r_{X_i+X_{i+1}}, \quad l_{X_i+X_{i+1}} + r_{X_{i-1}+X_i}, \quad l_{X_{i-1}-X_{i+1}} + r_{X_{i+1}-X_{i-1}}$$

We depict the endomorphisms $l_{X_{i-1}+X_i}$ and $r_{X_{i-1}+X_i}$ of a bimodule complex associated with a braid word by a dot placed near the end of the i -th top, respectively bottom, strand; see an example in figure 11. One of the cases of the corollary is written in figure 12.

We now consider the instance of braid movie move 13 depicted in figure 6 and, for convenience, introduce additional graphical notations in figure 13.

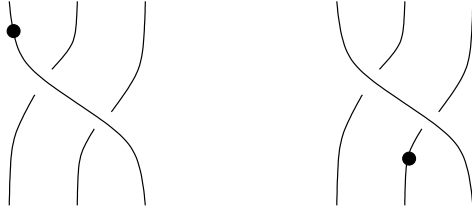


Figure 11: The endomorphisms l_{X_1} and $r_{X_1+X_2}$ of $R'_1 \otimes R'_2$

$$\begin{array}{c} \diagup \diagdown \\ \diagdown \diagup \end{array} \bullet + \begin{array}{c} \diagdown \diagup \\ \diagup \diagdown \end{array} \bullet = 0$$

Figure 12: The endomorphisms $l_{X_i+X_{i+1}}$ and $-r_{X_{i-1}+X_i}$ of R_i are chain homotopic.

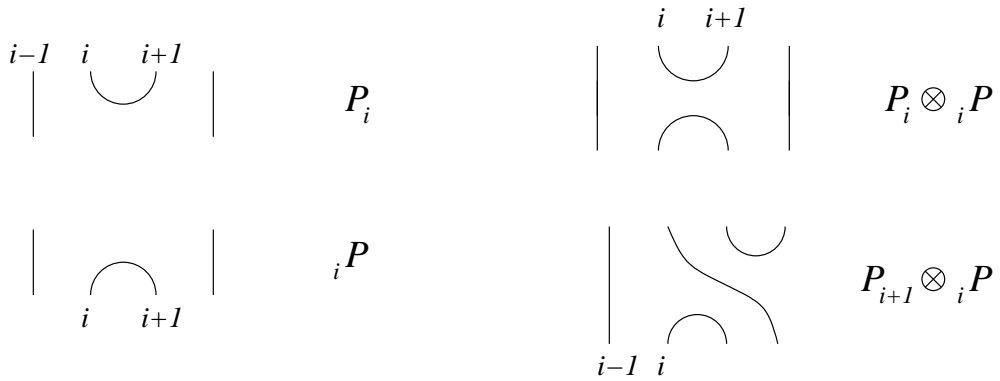


Figure 13: Graphical notation for projective modules P_i , ${}_iP$ and their tensor products.

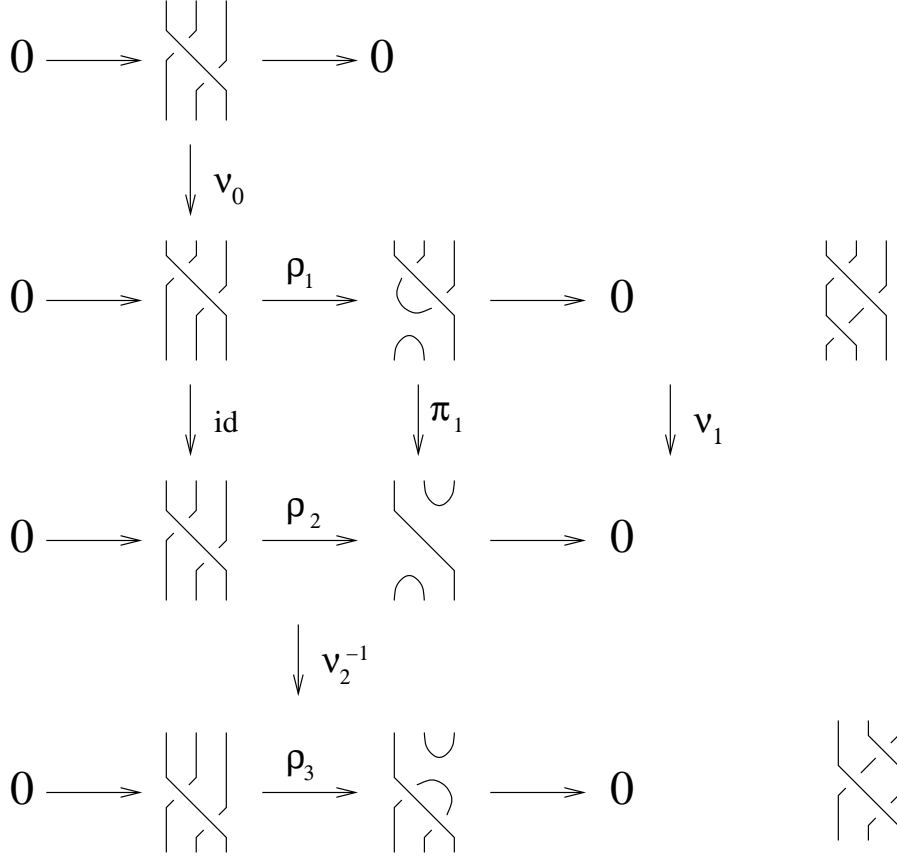


Figure 14: The map $F(S_1)$ in move 13 presented in graphical form.

Next, we rewrite $F(S_1)$ in graphical form, as in figure 14. The map ν_0 is right multiplication by $X_{i-1} - X_{i+1}$. The second row in the figure presents the complex $R(\sigma_i^{-1}\sigma_{i+1}^{-1}\sigma_i^{-1})$ as the cone of the map of complexes

$$0 \longrightarrow R(\sigma_i^{-1}\sigma_{i+1}^{-1}) \xrightarrow{\rho_1} R(\sigma_i^{-1}\sigma_{i+1}^{-1}) \otimes_{A_n} P_i \otimes {}_i P \longrightarrow 0,$$

where $\rho_1 = \text{Id} \otimes \gamma_i$. The map π_1 is a homotopy equivalence of complexes, given by taking the quotient of $R(\sigma_i^{-1}\sigma_{i+1}^{-1}) \otimes_{A_n} P_i \otimes {}_i P$ by a contractible direct summand. The map ν_1 is a homotopy equivalence. The map ν_2^{-1} is the inverse of the quotient map ν_2 , depicted in the lower half of figure 15. The map ν_2 is the identity on $R(\sigma_i^{-1}\sigma_{i+1}^{-1}) = R'_i \otimes R'_{i+1}$ and the quotient map π_2 (analogous to π_1) on the second term of the cone. Since ν_2 is a homotopy equivalence, its inverse is well-defined.

In figure 15 we depict the composition of $F(S_2)$ with ν_2 . The map ν_3 is

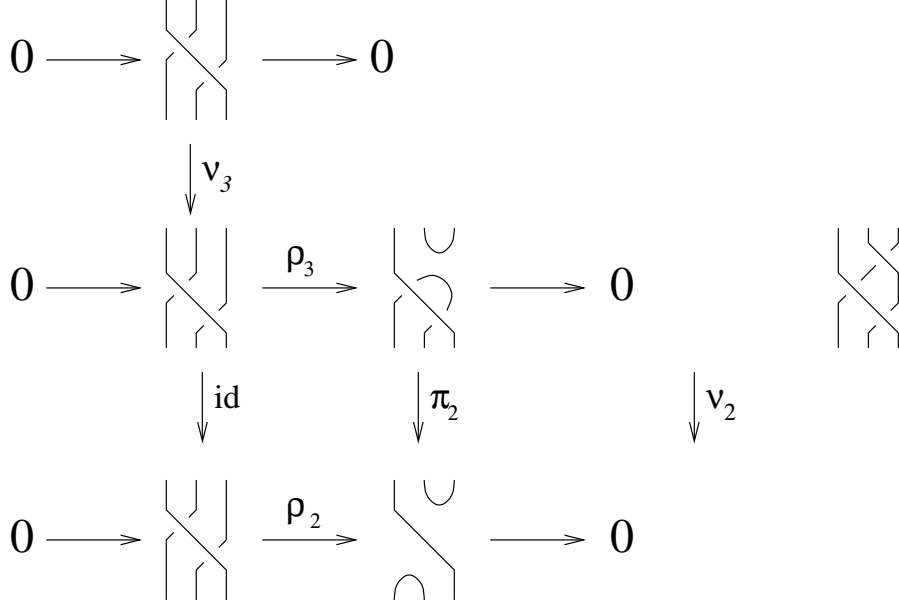


Figure 15: The map $\nu_2 F(S_2)$ in move 13 written in graphical form.

left multiplication by $X_i - X_{i+2}$. The equation $F(S_1) = \pm F(S_2)$ is equivalent to $\nu_2 F(S_1) = \pm \nu_2 F(S_2)$. The map $\nu_2 F(S_1)$ is right multiplication by $X_{i-1} - X_{i+1}$ and $\nu_2 F(S_2)$ is left multiplication by $X_i - X_{i+2}$, see figure 16. The endomorphisms $r_{X_{i-1}-X_{i+1}}$ and $-l_{X_i-X_{i+2}}$ of $R'_i \otimes R'_{i+1}$ are chain homotopic (apply Corollary 3.11 several times), via a degree 2 homotopy h . We need to show that $r_{X_{i-1}-X_{i+1}} + l_{X_i-X_{i+2}}$ is null-homotopic when viewed as a homomorphism from $R'_i \otimes R'_{i+1}$ to the complex depicted at the bottom of figure 16.

A direct but nontrivial computation, which requires explicitly writing down the complex $R'_i \otimes R'_{i+1}$ and which we leave to the reader, shows that the relation

$$dh + hd = r_{X_{i-1}-X_{i+1}} + l_{X_i-X_{i+2}}$$

implies $\rho_2 h = 0$, as a map of abelian groups. Consequently,

$$\nu_2(F(S_1) + F(S_2)) = r_{X_{i-1}-X_{i+1}} + l_{X_i-X_{i+2}}$$

is null-homotopic as a map between the complexes in figure 16. Thus, $F(S_1) + F(S_2) = 0$ and this instance of braid movie move 13 follows.

Three other cases of movie move 13 with a negative branch point and with the top frame being one of the braids $\sigma_i \sigma_{i+1}$, $\sigma_{i+1} \sigma_i$, $\sigma_{i+1}^{-1} \sigma_i^{-1}$ (instead

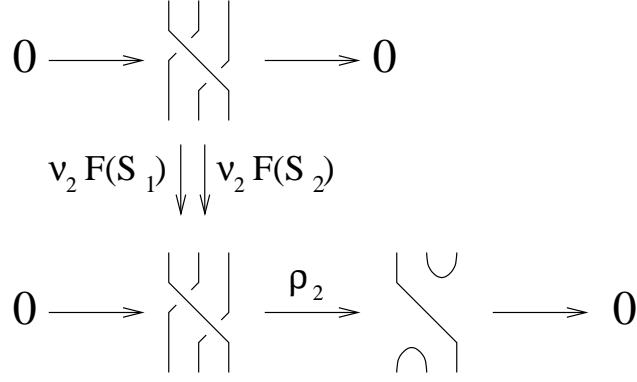


Figure 16: The maps $\nu_2 F(S_1)$ and $\nu_2 F(S_2)$.

of $\sigma_i^{-1}\sigma_{i+1}^{-1}$) follow via nearly identical arguments. The remaining instances of movie move 13 with a negative branch point are obtained by reading the frames in the above four cases from bottom to top. These instances follow (on the topological level) from the first four cases and from some of the moves 1–12.

Finally, we deal with braid movie move 14. The instance of this move shown in figure 6 is equivalent to the move depicted in figure 17 (we formed the product of this move with the identity cobordism on σ_i^{-1}).

Look at the branch point indicated by the two triangles on the top strand of the left hand movie of figure 17. Move 13 allows us to drag this branch point up and across the third strand of the braid. Thus, the left hand movie is equivalent to the movie where the branch point is created to the right of this strand, just like in the other movie in figure 17. These two movies are equivalent via a composition of several earlier moves. Other cases of move 14 follow in the same fashion, implying that move 14 is redundant. A complete derivation of move 14 from move 13 and other moves can be found in figure 18, kindly provided to us by Scott Carter.

Our proof of Theorem 1.3 ends here. \square

3.3 Categorification via Rouquier complexes

Consider the polynomial algebra $k[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ over a field k and its subalgebra $A = k[x_1 - x_2, x_2 - x_3, \dots, x_{n-1} - x_n]$ of polynomials in $x_i - x_{i+1}$, $1 \leq i \leq n-1$. The symmetric group S_n acts on the set $\{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$ by permuting the indices, and we consider the induced action on A . Let A^i be the subalgebra of

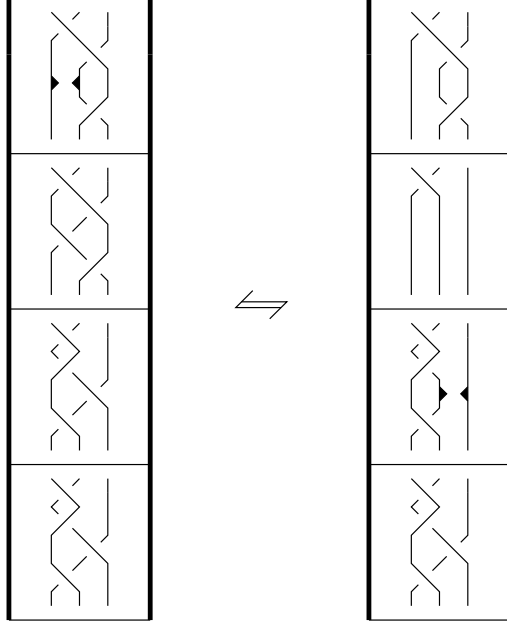


Figure 17: A modified braid movie move 14.

polynomials invariant under the action of the permutation $s_i = (i, i+1)$. We make A and A^i graded by giving each x_j degree 1, and consider the following complexes R_i and R'_i of graded A -bimodules:

$$\begin{aligned} R_i : \quad & 0 \longrightarrow A \otimes_{A^i} A \xrightarrow{m} A \longrightarrow 0 \longrightarrow 0, \\ R'_i : \quad & 0 \longrightarrow 0 \longrightarrow A \xrightarrow{\eta_i} A \otimes_{A^i} A\{-1\} \longrightarrow 0, \end{aligned}$$

with A in cohomological degree 0 in both complexes, m the multiplication map, and

$$\eta_i(1) = (x_i - x_{i+1}) \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes (x_i - x_{i+1}).$$

Rouquier [Ro1] introduced these complexes (for an arbitrary Coxeter group) and showed that they induce a genuine braid group action on the homotopy category of complexes of graded A -modules.

We now extend Rouquier's construction to an invariant of braid cobordisms. To the two movies of a positive double point (see figure 9) we assign the homomorphisms

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & 0 & \longrightarrow & A_n & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \text{id} & & \downarrow \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & A \otimes_{A^i} A & \xrightarrow{m} & A & \longrightarrow & 0 \end{array} \quad (3.12)$$

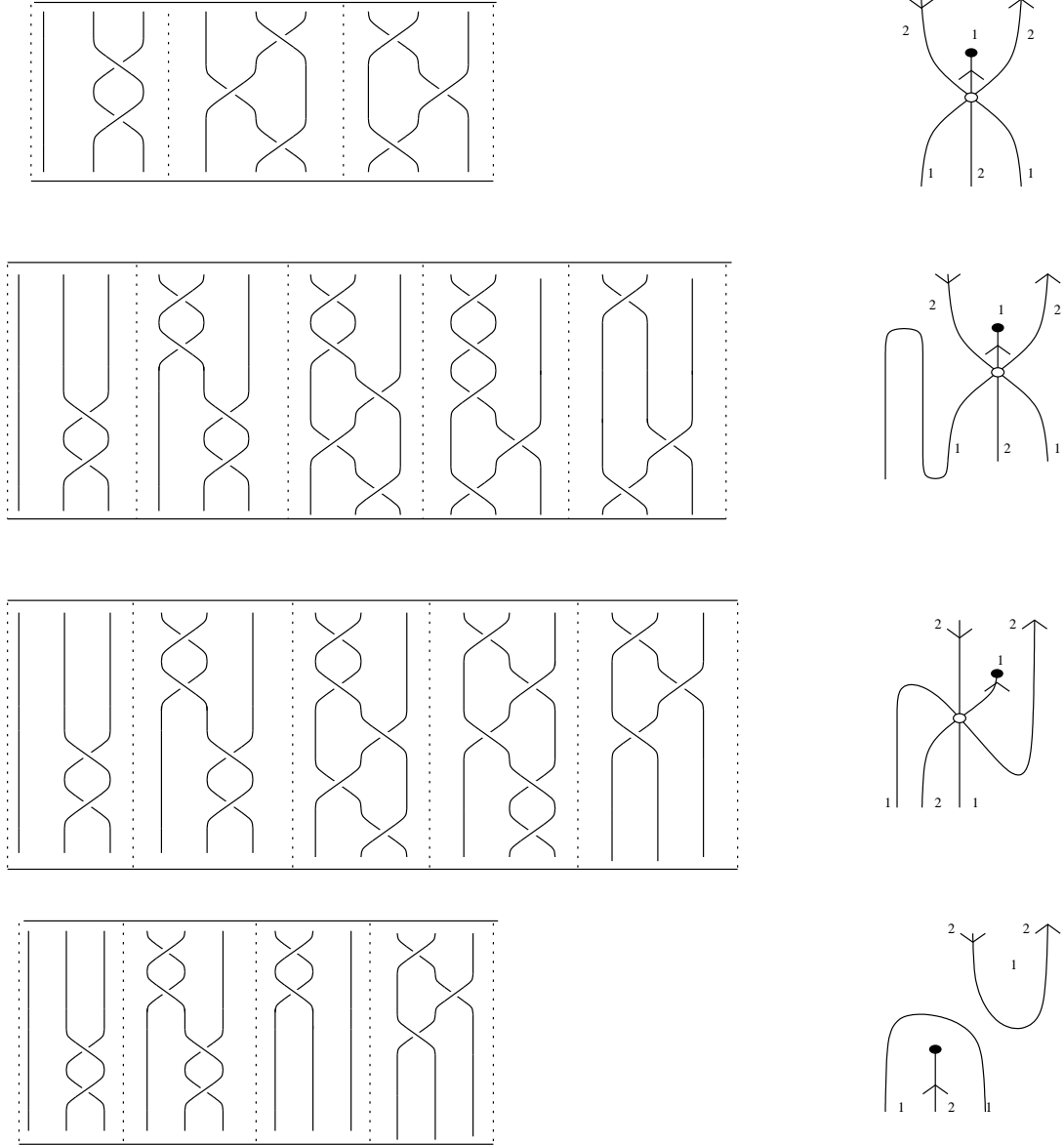


Figure 18: (courtesy of Scott Carter) Move 14 follows from the other moves. Diagrams on the right hand side are notations in [CS2] for braid cobordisms.

and

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
0 & \longrightarrow & A & \xrightarrow{\eta_i} & A \otimes_{A^i} A & \longrightarrow & 0 \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \text{id} & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
0 & \longrightarrow & A_n & \longrightarrow & 0 & \longrightarrow & 0
\end{array} \tag{3.13}$$

of the corresponding bimodule complexes. To a negative double point we should assign a homomorphism from A to (possibly shifted) R'_i . Since η_i is injective, the only bimodule homomorphism from A to R'_i is zero, while any homomorphism from A to $R'_i[-1]$ is null-homotopic. Thus, we are forced to assign the zero homomorphism of complexes to any braid cobordism which contains a negative branch point.

Proposition 3.14 *The above assignment is a semi-trivial categorification of a braid group representation.*

Proof. Indeed, we know from [Ro1] that the complexes R_i, R'_i produce a braid group action. Arguments analogous to the ones in the first half of the proof of Theorem 1.3 imply that the braid movie move relations hold and our data extends to a projective monoidal functor from \mathcal{BC}_n^c to $\text{Fun}(\mathcal{C}(A))$, where $\mathcal{C}(A)$ is the homotopy category of complexes of graded A -modules. If we restrict to bounded complexes of finitely-generated graded A -modules, the Grothendieck group will be a rank one free $\mathbb{Z}[q, q^{-1}]$ -module with generator $[A]$, and σ_i will act by $\sigma_i[A] = -q[A]$. \square

Remark: The categorification is semi-trivial since any negative braid cobordism has the trivial invariant. Such terminology doesn't do justice to this categorification, since the bimodules in R_i and their tensor products carry an enormous amount of information, can be used to reconstruct a regular block of the category \mathcal{O} for \mathfrak{sl}_n , see [So], and serve as building blocks for a triply-graded link homology theory [Kh5].

Remark: Since we can work over \mathbb{Z} rather than over k , the projectivity is at most in the minus sign.

The above example of a braid group action led Rouquier to define the notion of a braid group categorification (working in the context of Coxeter braid groups; we specialize his construction to the case of the usual braid group Br_n). For each braid σ choose a representative $R(\sigma)$ in the isomorphism class of complexes of graded A -bimodules assigned to σ . Rouquier considers a monoidal category \mathcal{B}_{S_n} with objects σ and graded bimodule homomorphisms

$\text{Hom}(R(\sigma), R(\tau))$ as morphisms from σ to τ . He then defines a braid group categorification as a monoidal functor from \mathcal{B}_{S_n} to $\text{Fun}(\mathcal{C})$, for a triangulated category \mathcal{C} .

Recall that our definition of a categorification of a braid group representation requires a (projective) monoidal functor from \mathcal{BC}_n to $\text{Fun}(\mathcal{C})$. In both categories, \mathcal{BC}_n and \mathcal{B}_{S_n} , isomorphism classes of objects are in bijection with braids. For \mathcal{B}_{S_n} this is a nontrivial result, which says that $R(\sigma) \cong R(\tau)$ implies $\sigma = \tau$, see [Ro1, Remark 3.9]. The morphisms in the two categories are quite different, though. In \mathcal{BC}_n they are braid cobordisms, a purely topological construct, while in \mathcal{B}_{S_n} they are homomorphisms of certain bimodules.

A few paragraphs above we defined a (projective) monoidal functor from \mathcal{BC}_n to \mathcal{B}_{S_n} , trivial on any cobordism which contains a negative branch point. Using this functor we can convert any braid group categorification in the sense of Rouquier into a semi-trivial categorification of a braid group representation in our sense. This conversion is the closest relation that we were able to find between Rouquier's notion of categorification of braid group representations and ours.

3.4 Categorification in Fukaya-Floer categories

A semi-trivial action of the braid cobordism category

Braid group Br_n actions arise naturally in symplectic geometry as groups of symplectomorphisms generated by Dehn twists about A_{n-1} -chains of Lagrangian spheres [Se2, Appendix]. Following [KS] we describe the local model as monodromy on Milnor fibers of k -dimensional A_{n-1} singularities (for any k). Passing to the derived Fukaya-Floer category one gets braid group actions on triangulated categories, categorifying the usual monodromy representations on (co)homology. We then describe an extension to a semi-trivial representation of the braid cobordism category. Throughout we are assuming that all the technicalities involved in the existence of the (derived) Fukaya-Floer category are overcome; since our local examples are *exact* symplectic manifolds with $c_1 = 0$, Paul Seidel's forthcoming book [Se6] justifies this carefully (and allows us to use Floer cohomology consisting of finite dimensional graded \mathbb{C} -vector spaces, rather than relatively or periodically graded modules over Novikov rings), but there are probably parts of the discussion below that available technical results do not yet quite fully justify.

Thinking of Br_n as the fundamental group of the configuration space C_n of n *unordered* points $\mathbf{p} = \{p_j\}_{j=1}^n$ in \mathbb{C} , we can associate a k -dimensional

symplectic manifold to every point $\mathbf{p} \in C_n$:

$$X_{\mathbf{p}} = \left\{ (x_1, \dots, x_k, t) \in \mathbb{C}^k \times \mathbb{C} : \sum_{i=1}^k x_i^2 = \prod_{j=1}^n (t - p_j) \right\}. \quad (3.15)$$

We give $X_{\mathbf{p}}$ the symplectic structure ω that it inherits from \mathbb{C}^{k+1} . Via the t variable $X_{\mathbf{p}}$ fibers over \mathbb{C} with fibers affine quadrics $\sum_{i=1}^k x_i^2 = a$ (which are symplectically just T^*S^{k-1} s) except at the critical points $t = p_j$ where the S^{k-1} s collapse to points in the singular fibers $\sum_{i=1}^k x_i^2 = 0$.

Therefore for every loop in C_n we get an S^1 -family of such symplectic manifolds with a fiberwise symplectic closed 2-form on the total space. There is a natural connection on the bundle whose horizontal subspaces are the orthogonals, with respect to the 2-form, to the fibers; see [Se4] or [Se5]. The induced symplectic parallel transport along the fibration gives us monodromy in the symplectomorphism group $\text{Aut}(X_{\mathbf{p}}, \omega)$. (There is a technical issue here due to the noncompactness of the fibers; this is resolved in a related example in [SS, Section 4A].) Isotopic loops give hamiltonian isotopic symplectomorphisms (since the curvature of the connection is hamiltonian) producing a homomorphism

$$\text{Br}_n = \pi_1(C_n) \rightarrow \pi_0(\text{Aut}(X_{\mathbf{p}}, \omega)).$$

In particular the positive generators of Br_n can be described as follows. Order the points $p_j \in \mathbb{C}$ and pick paths in \mathbb{C} between consecutive points, which do not intersect in their interiors. Over these paths lie canonical Lagrangian spheres $S^k \subset X_{\mathbf{p}}$ (fibered by the S^{k-1} s in the T^*S^{k-1} fibers of $X_{\mathbf{p}}$). Then rotating two adjacent points anticlockwise through 180 degrees about the path between them gives rise to the monodromy transformation that is the Dehn twist about the associated Lagrangian sphere. This can be thought of as monodromy around the singular variety one gets by collapsing this Lagrangian sphere by moving the two points together. (In other words we can fill in the S^1 -family to a family over the disc D^2 whose central fiber has an ordinary double point given by setting two p_j s to be equal in (3.15).)

Roughly speaking, symplectomorphisms of $X_{\mathbf{p}}$ act on the Fukaya-Floer category of $X_{\mathbf{p}}$ since the latter is a symplectic invariant constructed out of the Lagrangian submanifolds of $X_{\mathbf{p}}$ and their Floer cohomologies. More precisely, since $c_1(X_{\mathbf{p}}) = 0$, there is an A^∞ -category whose objects are those *graded* Lagrangian submanifolds [Se3] (carrying flat unitary bundles) whose Floer cohomology is well-defined [FO3]. Seidel also shows that the above

Dehn twists furnish *graded* symplectomorphisms [Se3], and so act (as equivalences) on the derived Fukaya-Floer category $D^b(Fuk(X_{\mathbf{p}}))$ of $X_{\mathbf{p}}$. Hamiltonian isotopies between symplectomorphisms induce natural transformations between their corresponding functors on $D^b(Fuk(X_{\mathbf{p}}))$ (see below), so we end up with an induced representation

$$\mathrm{Br}_n = \pi_1(C_n) \rightarrow \pi_0(\mathrm{Aut}(X_{\mathbf{p}}, \omega)) \rightarrow \mathrm{Auteq}(D^b(Fuk(X_{\mathbf{p}}))).$$

In particular, the action of the Dehn twist T_L about the Lagrangian sphere L (the twist being independent of the grading on L) on the object $[L'] \in D^b(Fuk(X_{\mathbf{p}}))$ can be described as follows [Se4]. Think of the identity in $HF^*(L, L')^* \otimes HF^*(L, L')$ as a morphism from $HF^*(L, L') \otimes [L]$ to $[L']$ in $D^b(Fuk(X_{\mathbf{p}}))$, and take its cone:

$$T_L[L'] = \mathrm{Cone}(HF^*(L, L') \otimes L \rightarrow L'). \quad (3.16)$$

(Cf. (5.1), which is what this should correspond to under mirror symmetry.)

We explain how this can be extended to a semi-trivial representation of the braid cobordism category. For any braid cobordism with a negative braid move we set to zero the natural transformation between the two corresponding functors on $D^b(Fuk(X_{\mathbf{p}}))$. Braid cobordisms with no positive or negative moves (i.e. isotopies between two braids) induce natural transformations between the two functors associated to those braids (as claimed above) as follows. The isotopy gives a family of symplectic manifolds $X_{\mathbf{p}}$ over the annulus, with the two boundary S^1 -families being those associated to the two braids. Call their monodromies ψ and ϕ . The family carries a closed 2-form which is fiberwise symplectic; we add on a large multiple of the pullback of a symplectic form on the annulus to produce a symplectic total space. Then Seidel [Se5] defines what he calls the relative Gromov invariant of this family, counting pseudoholomorphic sections (in an appropriate compatible almost complex structure) interpolating between horizontal sections over each boundary (i.e. generators of the Floer cochain complexes of the boundary symplectomorphisms ψ and ϕ) to produce a canonical element of the Floer cohomology $HF^*(\psi^{-1} \circ \phi)$ of the symplectomorphism $\psi^{-1} \circ \phi$. This element provides the required natural transformation by pairing it with $1 \in HF^0(\psi(L), \psi(L))$ using the cup product in Floer cohomology:

$$HF^*(\psi(L), \psi(L)) \otimes HF^*(\phi \circ \psi^{-1}) \rightarrow HF^*(\psi(L), \phi(L)).$$

(This is best described, as Ivan Smith pointed out to us, on the product $(X_{\mathbf{p}}, \omega) \times (X_{\mathbf{p}}, -\omega)$, where the above groups become $HF^*(\psi(L_1) \times \psi(L_2), \Delta_{X_{\mathbf{p}}})$,

$HF^*(\Delta_{X_{\mathbf{p}}}, \Gamma_{\phi \circ \psi^{-1}})$, and $HF^*(\psi(L_1) \times \psi(L_2), \Gamma_{\phi \circ \psi^{-1}})$ respectively, and the cup product becomes the ordinary cup product on Lagrangian Floer cohomology defined by holomorphic triangles. Here $\Delta_{X_{\mathbf{p}}} \subset X_{\mathbf{p}} \times X_{\mathbf{p}}$ is the diagonal Lagrangian, and $\Gamma_{\phi \circ \psi^{-1}}$ is the graph of $\phi \circ \psi^{-1}$.)

Given a braid cobordism which is a composition of braid isotopies and positive braid moves, there is a corresponding fibration over the annulus, the fibers of which are either manifolds or have complex ordinary double points. This is because the family (3.15) over C_n extends by the same formulae over the partial compactification \overline{C}_n where pairs of points are allowed to collide, over which X_p acquires an ordinary double point. The local model (3.3) for positive braid moves corresponds [Ru] locally to a holomorphic map from the base (the z_1 axis in (3.3)) to \overline{C}_n that intersects the double point locus transversally and positively. So for an appropriate choice of oriented complex structure on our annulus the pullback family (3.15), with the closed 2-form pulled back from \mathbb{C}^{k+1} , is a Lefschetz fibration over the annulus in the sense of [Se5, Definition 1.5].

Adding a large oriented symplectic form pulled back from the annulus, we get a Lefschetz fibered symplectic manifold. Using pseudoholomorphic sections of this Lefschetz fibration with an appropriate almost complex structure, Seidel extends the Gromov invariant to such fibrations [Se5, Section 3] to give a chain map between the Floer cochain complexes of the two boundary symplectomorphisms. This is our natural transformation.

For instance, in the case of the braid cobordism with one positive braid move from the identity to the Dehn twist about a Lagrangian sphere L , we get the natural transformation from the identity to T_L that comes from mapping $[L']$ into the second term of (3.16) (inducing, for instance, the horizontal map of [Se5, Theorem 1]). This is the analogue for Fukaya categories of the positive natural transformations (5.35).

Since all of the positive braid movie moves of Section 3.1 arise from isotopies of maps of the annulus into \overline{C}_n *through maps which are orientedly transverse to the double point locus*, they give rise to isomorphic natural transformations. This is because in Seidel's theory, two homotopies between symplectomorphisms that are themselves homotopic induce homotopic maps on Floer cochain complexes.

We do not currently know a natural way to extend this nontrivially to negative branch points, as the geometry involved would be locally anti-holomorphic. Seidel and Smith have some ideas about how one might proceed, however.

The Fukaya-Floer category of T^*Fl

In discussions with Paul Seidel in 1998 about the braid group action on the derived category of coherent sheaves on the cotangent bundle of the flag variety of Section 4, he explained what should be the translation of the action under mirror symmetry. The N_i of Section 4 are coisotropic submanifolds (in the standard symplectic structure on T^*Fl) whose characteristic foliation is a fibration by isotropic S^2 s; therefore one can do generalised Dehn twists about them ([Se1, Section 1.4], [Pe, Section 2.3]), yielding symplectomorphisms T_i . Seidel conjectures that these satisfy the braid relations, and so give a representation of the braid group on the Fukaya category of K .

One should be able to extend this to a semi-trivial action of the braid cobordism category in the same way as described above for the manifolds $X_{\mathbf{p}}$. In place of the ordinary double point degenerations of the $X_{\mathbf{p}}$ one would use normal crossings degenerations of T^*Fl in which the N_i collapse to the bases K_i of their characteristic S^2 foliations. This would require a family version of Seidel's theory [Se5].

The examples of Seidel-Smith and Manolescu

There are other naturally occurring families of symplectic manifolds fibering over C_n whose Fukaya-Floer categories are related to knot theory and link homology [Kh1, Kh3]. Seidel and Smith [SS] consider a certain nilpotent slice of the set of \mathfrak{sl}_{2n} matrices, with the fibration to C_{2n}^0 (configurations with center of mass zero) given by the set of eigenvalues of the matrix. The symplectic monodromy of the fibers gives a representation of the braid group in the group of symplectomorphisms up to isotopy, and the Seidel-Smith braid invariant is the Floer cohomology of a certain Lagrangian with its image under this representation; they then show that this is in fact a link invariant.

This example is closely related to the example of the Fukaya-Floer category of T^*Fl above, by the deformation of adjoint orbits into the cotangent bundle of the flag variety (by taking the usual simultaneous resolution of the degeneration to the nilpotent cone). Manolescu [Ma1] shows that it is also closely related to the example (3.15), as it sits inside the Hilbert scheme of points on the two dimensional version of (3.15). (In this picture, Seidel-Smith's Lagrangian is the product of n of the Lagrangian S^2 s described above, fibered over n non-intersecting arcs joining disjoint pairs of points in C_{2n} .) In [Ma2] he also produces other more complicated manifolds fibering over configuration space giving rise to more complicated link invariants by

the same procedure.

In all of these examples the fibrations extend to fibrations with singular fibers over the partial compactification $\overline{\mathcal{C}}_n$ in which pairs of points are allowed to coincide. Instead of a Lefschetz fibration with vanishing cycles of Lagrangian spheres collapsing over the discriminant locus to ordinary double points, the example of [SS] exhibits a family version of this behaviour. That is, the singular fibers contain a locus S of singularities, and are locally holomorphically modelled on S times by a surface ordinary double point. The smooth fibers contain coisotropic families of isotropic vanishing S^2 s fibering over the copy of S to which they collapse under parallel transport to the singular fiber. Something similar happens in [Ma1] (with some extra singularities thrown in for good measure) and in [Ma2], with S^2 s replaced by \mathbb{P}^k s and the surface ordinary double points (locally the contraction of $\mathbb{P}^1 \subset T^*\mathbb{P}^1$) replaced by singularities modelled on the contraction of $\mathbb{P}^k \subset T^*\mathbb{P}^k$.

Thus an extension of Seidel's theory [Se5] from Lefschetz fibrations to fibrations with these fibered singularities would give a family Gromov invariant defining a natural transformation between the symplectic monodromy of a braid (and its associated functor on the Fukaya-Floer category) and that of the braid composed with a simple positive braid cobordism. To reiterate: such a positive braid move corresponds to a map of the annulus into $\overline{\mathcal{C}}_n$ with one transverse positively oriented intersection with the double point locus of $\overline{\mathcal{C}}_n$. Thus the map can be made holomorphic at this point by an isotopy through maps with the same transversality to the double point locus. Pulling back the family over $\overline{\mathcal{C}}_n$ and pulling back a large positively oriented symplectic form from the base we get a symplectic manifold fibering over the annulus with one singular fiber with singularity of a fixed standard holomorphic fibered model (compatible with the symplectic form, which is Kähler in a neighbourhood of the singular locus). Denote the symplectic monodromies around the two boundary circles of the annulus by ψ and ϕ . Then an extension of [Se5] to this setting would provide us with an element of $HF^*(\phi \circ \psi^{-1})$ and a natural transformation between the actions of ϕ and ψ on the derived Fukaya-Floer categories of the fiber.

3.5 More on polarization

In our examples of categorifications there tend to exist big discrepancies between the invariants $F(S)$ of positive and negative braid cobordisms S . Often, the invariant is nontrivial on any positive braid cobordism but trivial on a negative braid cobordism with just a few branch points. The invariant described in Theorem 1.3 serves as a model example. Recall that to any braid

cobordism S between braid words g and h we assigned a homomorphism $\pm F(S)$ of A_n -bimodule complexes $R(g)$ and $R(h)$.

Proposition 3.17 *$F(S)$ is nonzero in the homotopy category for any positive braid cobordism S .*

Proof. Composing S with the identity cobordism from g^{-1} to itself, we can assume that $g = 1$ and $F(S)$ is a homomorphism from A_n to the complex $R(h)$. The latter complex consists of a single bimodule A_n and the sum of terms isomorphic to $P_i \otimes {}_j P$, for various i and j . Thus, $R(h)$ decomposes, $R(h) \cong A_n \oplus Y(h)$, as a bimodule, not as a complex, where Y is a direct sum of terms $P_i \otimes {}_j P$.

Any composition of bimodule maps

$$A_n \longrightarrow P_i \otimes {}_j P \longrightarrow A_n$$

takes $1 \in A_n$ to the ideal I of A_n generated by X_1, \dots, X_n . Hence, given any chain homotopy α from A_n to $R(h)$, $d\alpha + \alpha d$ will take $1 \in A_n$ to an element of the ideal I plus an element of $Y(h)$.

The map $F(S)$ is the composition of maps $F(S_k) : R(g_k) \longrightarrow R(g_{k+1})$ corresponding to the Reidemeister moves and positive branch points. Here $1 = g_0, g_1, \dots, g_m = h$ is the sequence of braid words in some movie of S . Each of these maps $F(S_k)$ takes $1 \in A_n \subset R(g_k)$ to $\pm 1 + y_k \in A_n \oplus Y(g_{k+1})$ (this follows by a simple case-by-case verification). Therefore, $F(S)$ takes 1 to $\pm 1 + y \in A_n \oplus Y(h)$ and cannot be null-homotopic, since ± 1 does not lie in the ideal I . \square

This argument fails if S has a negative branch point, since then the corresponding map takes 1 to $\pm(X_{i-1} - X_{i+1})$, which *does* belong to I , plus an element of $Y(g_{k+1})$. In fact, $F(S) = 0$ if S is the cobordism from the trivial braid to the braid word σ_i^{-2} which creates two adjacent negative branch points, for the simple reason that $(X_{i-1} - X_{i+1})^2 = 0$ in A_n . We don't know a necessary and sufficient topological condition for $F(S)$ to be zero.

An extreme version of the above positive-negative braid cobordism discrepancy is manifested in semi-trivial categorifications, sometimes the only ones available to extend a braid group action. For instance, in the categorification via Rouquier complexes, $F(S) = 0$ for any cobordism with a negative branch point, but the argument in the proof of Proposition 3.17 seems to have its counterpart for Rouquier complexes, showing that $F(S) \neq 0$ for any positive braid cobordism.

A similar positive-negative imbalance exists for the invariants of braid cobordisms coming from the rings H^n and from complexes of matrix factorizations (examples **2** and **6** in Section 2).

Positive braid cobordisms can be realized via complex curves [Ru] and negative cobordisms via antiholomorphic curves in \mathbb{C}^2 . We believe that the positive-negative asymmetry in our examples will ultimately prove to be of the same nature as in Donaldson theory, where his invariants exhibit a markedly different behaviour on algebraic surfaces (where they are always nontrivial) and on their antiholomorphic counterparts. The same notions of positivity extend from complex to symplectic geometry, and conjecturally Donaldson’s invariants never vanish on symplectic manifolds (Taubes has proved this for the Seiberg-Witten invariants). One way that positivity arises in symplectic geometry is in the monodromy of Donaldson’s symplectic Lefschetz fibrations involving only positive Dehn twists. (This is directly related to the nonvanishing of Donaldson invariants, or at least Seiberg-Witten invariants, by the work of Donaldson and Smith on pseudoholomorphic multisections of such fibrations.) This manifests itself in that it was relatively easy to define positive braid moves on Fukaya-Floer categories in Section 3.4, but harder to define non-trivial representations of the negative moves.

3.6 When Definition 3.4 fails

There are several known and conjectural examples where a braid group (or a Coxeter braid group) acts naturally on a triangulated category \mathcal{C} which decomposes nontrivially into a direct product of its indecomposable pieces, $\mathcal{C} = \bigoplus_{\mu \in J} \mathcal{C}_\mu$, for J being some index set; for instance, the set of weights of an irreducible representations of a simple Lie algebra. The braid group action induces a nontrivial permutation homomorphism $\text{Br}_n \longrightarrow S_J$ to the group of permutations of the set J . Definition 3.4 is ill-suited for such actions, since if $F_{\sigma_i}(\mathcal{C}_\mu) \subset \mathcal{C}_{\mu'}$ for $\mu' \neq \mu$, the only natural transformation from the identity functor on \mathcal{C}_μ to F_{σ_i} is zero. We don’t know any good substitute for Definition 3.4 which would deal with braid group actions of these type. Instead, we list several such actions below.

- The braid group action on the derived category of sheaves on disjoint unions of partial flag varieties in Section 2 example **7**.
- Examples **5** and **6** in Section 2 can be extended by looking at oriented tangles with “out” orientation at k_1 endpoints and “in” orientation at k_2 endpoints. The braid group on $k_1 + k_2$ strands acts by braiding

tangles along their endpoints. Triangulated categories then are direct sums of categories, one for each lineup of in and out orientations, and the braid group action induces a permutation action of the symmetric group $S_{k_1+k_2}$ on the set of these lineups. The braid group action extends to an invariant of oriented tangles and tangle cobordisms, and a substitute for Definition 3.4 in this case can presumably be found by restricting to a suitable subcategory of braid cobordisms.

- In a remarkable paper [CR], Chuang and Rouquier gave the definition and deep analysis of \mathfrak{sl}_2 -categorification and, as a result of their work, introduced certain derived equivalences Θ between blocks of cyclotomic Hecke algebras, symmetric and general linear groups over finite fields, category \mathcal{O} , etc. It is natural to conjecture that these equivalences organize into braid group actions on direct sums of suitable blocks. In the cyclotomic Hecke algebra case these actions should categorify braid group actions on irreducible $U_q(\mathfrak{sl}_n)$ -representations and affine braid group actions on integrable $U_q(\widehat{\mathfrak{sl}}_n)$ -representations (if the categories are not graded, set $q = 1$), enriching Ariki's categorification [A] of these representations in the $q = 1$ case. Derived equivalences similar to the ones in [CR] should exist in derived categories of coherent sheaves on Nakajima varieties [Nk], giving rise to Coxeter braid group actions on these categories.

4 An affine braid group action on $D^b(T^*Fl)$

4.1 Notation and statement of results

Fix an n -dimensional complex vector space V , and denote by Fl its full flag variety

$$Fl = Fl(V) = \{0 = V_0 < V_1 < \cdots < V_{n-1} < V_n = V\}.$$

Let $\pi_i: Fl \rightarrow Fl_i$ denote the quotient given by forgetting the i th flag, so Fl_i is the variety of nested subspaces $(V_j)_{j \neq i}$ with $\dim V_j = j$. Fl therefore carries the tautological bundles V_j , all of them except V_i being the pullbacks of tautological bundles (also denoted V_j) on Fl_i . We let $L_i = \Lambda^i V_i^*$ denote the determinants of their duals.

We work on $K \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} T^*Fl$ with the divisors $N_i \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \pi_i^* T^* Fl_i \subset K$ and their

induced projections p_i to T^*Fl_i . Letting K_i denote T^*Fl_i , we get diagrams

$$\begin{array}{ccc} N_i & \xhookrightarrow{\iota_i} & K \\ \downarrow p_i & & \\ K_i & & \end{array} \quad (4.1)$$

Suppressing some obvious pullback maps for clarity, N_i is the zero locus of the canonical section of the fiberwise cotangent sheaf $T_{\pi_i}^* = \omega_{\pi_i}$ given by projecting the tautological section of T^*Fl on $K = T^*Fl$ to $T_{\pi_i}^*$. We always use ω to denote (relative) canonical bundles. Since Fl is the projective bundle $\mathbb{P}(V_{i+1}/V_{i-1})$ over Fl_i , we see that $T_{\pi_i} \cong \mathcal{H}om(V_i/V_{i-1}, V_{i+1}/V_i)$. Thus

$$\mathcal{O}(N_i) \cong \omega_{\pi_i} \cong \omega_{p_i} \cong L_i^{-2} \otimes L_{i-1} \otimes L_{i+1}. \quad (4.2)$$

Define the exact functors

$$a_i \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \iota_{i*} p_i^*: D^b(K_i) \rightarrow D^b(K),$$

and their right adjoints

$$b_i \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} p_{i*} \iota_i^!: D^b(K) \rightarrow D^b(K_i).$$

Here $\iota_i^! = \mathcal{O}(N_i) \otimes \iota_i^*[-1]$ is the right adjoint of ι_{i*} by Serre duality, and is such that $\iota_{i*} \iota_i^! \cong \mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{O}_K}(\mathcal{O}_{N_i}, \cdot)$.

The right adjoint of p_{i*} is $\omega_{p_i} \otimes p_i^*[1]$ by Serre duality, and the right adjoint of ι_i^* is ι_{i*} , so that of $\iota_i^!$ is $\iota_{i*}(-N_i)[1]$. Therefore the right adjoint of b_i is $\iota_{i*}(-N_i)[1](\omega_{p_i} \otimes p_i^*)[1] = \iota_{i*} p_i^*[2] = a_i[2]$ by (4.2).

That is we have adjunctions $a_i \dashv b_i \dashv a_i[2]$, and so, in particular, the counit $\text{ev}_i: a_i b_i \rightarrow \text{id}$ and unit $\text{ev}'_i: \text{id}[-2] \rightarrow a_i b_i$. We define functors

$$U_i \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} a_i b_i: D^b(K) \rightarrow D^b(K), \quad i = 1, \dots, n-1, \quad (4.3)$$

and

$$T_i \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{Cone}(U_i \xrightarrow{\text{ev}_i} \text{id}), \quad T'_i \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{Cone}(\text{id} \xrightarrow{\text{ev}'_i} U_i[2])[-1]. \quad (4.4)$$

In Section 4.4 we will prove the following.

Theorem 4.5 $T_i T'_i \cong \text{id} \cong T'_i T_i$, and the T_i satisfy the braid relations:

- $T_i T_j \cong T_j T_i$ for $|i - j| > 1$, and
- $T_i T_j T_i \cong T_j T_i T_j$ for $|i - j| = 1$.

Then in Section 4.5 we will define an extra invertible functor by

$$T \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (\mathcal{L}_1 T_1 T_2 \dots T_{n-2}) T_{n-1} (T'_{n-2} \dots T'_2 T'_1 \mathcal{L}_1^{-1}), \quad (4.6)$$

where \mathcal{L}_1 denotes the functor $L_1 \otimes (\cdot)$. Calling this $T_0 = T = T_n$ in a cyclic ordering, it extends the above braid group action to one of the affine braid group:

Theorem 4.7 *The functor T commutes with T_i for $2 \leq i \leq n-2$, and braids with T_1 and T_{n-1} :*

$$T_0 T_1 T_0 \cong T_1 T_0 T_1 \quad \text{and} \quad T_n T_{n-1} T_n \cong T_{n-1} T_n T_{n-1}.$$

In fact we use Fourier-Mukai transforms (Section 4.2) rather than functors, giving a representation of the braid group in the group of invertible Fourier-Mukai transforms. Applying the Fourier-Mukai functor gives the above (slightly weaker) results.

4.2 Fourier-Mukai transforms

In places, using Fourier-Mukai kernels makes this part of the paper rather a triumph of notation over clarity. For instance, the rest of this section derives the Fourier-Mukai kernels for the above functors, and is long and formal. But it can be safely skipped: the later sections show that composition of these kernels satisfies the relations of the braid group. This will satisfy most readers, without seeing a proof that the corresponding braid group of Fourier-Mukai functors is the one described above.

We will often suppress pullback maps applied to line bundles, and push-forwards applied to structure sheaves when the map is an embedding: given $\iota: D \hookrightarrow K$ we often denote $\iota_* \mathcal{O}_D$ by $\mathcal{O}_{i(D)}$ or \mathcal{O}_D to save on notation.

If D_1 and D_2 are divisors on spaces X_1 and X_2 respectively, we use the notation $\mathcal{O}(D_1, D_2)$ for the line bundle $\mathcal{O}(D_1) \boxtimes \mathcal{O}(D_2)$ on any fiber product $X_1 \times_B X_2$ of X_1 and X_2 . When $X_1 = X = X_2$ we let Δ_X (or sometimes just Δ) denote the diagonal copy of X in $X \times_B X$.

In several places we will have $A, B \subset X$ whose intersection $A \cap B$ is a Cartier divisor in A with $\mathcal{O}_A(A \cap B) \cong L|_A$ for some line bundle L over $A \cup B$. Then we will repeatedly use the connecting homomorphism $\mathcal{O}_B(L) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_A[1]$ of the standard exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_A \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{A \cup B}(L) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_B(L) \rightarrow 0,$$

i.e. the morphism representing the Ext^1 class of the above extension.

$D^b(X)$ denotes the bounded derived category of coherent sheaves on a smooth quasi-projective variety X , and all functors between such categories will be the derived functors (though we omit the **L**s and **R**s). We denote the derived dual $\mathcal{H}om(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{O})$ of an object \mathcal{F} by \mathcal{F}^\vee .

Notoriously, cones are in general not functorial in derived categories because given an arrow one must pick a representative of its quasi-isomorphism class to take the cone on. For instance, working with the homotopy category of complexes of quasi-coherent injective sheaves with coherent cohomology, we have to pick a map of complexes in a homotopy class before taking its cone, and this choice is not functorial.

For us, however, just as in [ST], there is a functorial choice of map since all of our maps are evaluation (and co-evaluation) maps. Thus all of our cones will be chosen functorially.

We recommend [Hu] for the theory of Fourier-Mukai transforms. A Fourier-Mukai transform is an exact functor $D^b(X_1) \rightarrow D^b(X_2)$ induced by an object (Fourier-Mukai kernel) $P \in D^b(X_1 \times X_2)$ on the product. (So, importantly, we *do not insist on our Fourier-Mukai transforms being invertible*.) Using the obvious projections

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X_1 \times X_2 & \xrightarrow{\pi_2} & X_2 \\ \downarrow \pi_1 & & \\ X_1 & & \end{array} \quad (4.8)$$

the functor is

$$\Phi_P \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \pi_{2*}(P \otimes \pi_1^*(\cdot)).$$

The structure sheaf \mathcal{O}_Δ of the diagonal $\Delta \subset X \times X$ represents the identity on $D^b(X)$, and, more generally, given a morphism $f: X \rightarrow Y$, the functors f_* and f^* are represented by $\mathcal{O}_{(\text{id} \times f)X} \in D^b(X \times Y)$ and $\mathcal{O}_{(f \times \text{id})X} \in D^b(Y \times X)$ respectively. It is a foundational result of Orlov that in fact all fully faithful exact functors arise in this way for projective X_i , though we shall not need this (our manifolds are only quasi-projective, but all the functors we use have obvious Fourier-Mukai kernels). However, this natural transformation Φ from $D^b(X_1 \times X_2)$ to $\text{Fun}(D^b(X_1), D^b(X_2))$ is neither full nor faithful (see for example [Ca]), though it can be made to be so by working with dg-categories instead [To]. Again, this will not affect us; all of the natural transformations that we use are induced by obvious maps of kernels.

The composition of two Fourier-Mukai transforms $D^b(X_1) \xrightarrow{\Phi_P} D^b(X_2) \xrightarrow{\Phi_Q} D^b(X_3)$ is [Hu, Proposition 5.10] $\Phi_{Q \star P} \cong \Phi_Q \circ \Phi_P: D^b(X_1) \rightarrow D^b(X_3)$, where

$Q \star P \in D^b(X_1 \times X_3)$ is the convolution

$$Q \star P = \pi_{13*}(\pi_{12}^* P \otimes \pi_{23}^* Q). \quad (4.9)$$

Here π_{ij} is the projection from $X_1 \times X_2 \times X_3$ onto $X_i \times X_j$.

The right adjoint of the functor Φ_P is

$$\Phi_{P^\vee \otimes \omega_{X_1}[-x_1]}, \quad (4.10)$$

where we are identifying $X_1 \times X_2$ and $X_2 \times X_1$ in the obvious way, suppressing the pullback π_1^* on the canonical bundle ω_{X_1} , and setting $x_i = \dim X_i$. By (4.9) the composition $\Phi_P \circ \Phi_{P^\vee \otimes \omega_{X_1}[-x_1]}$ is represented by the kernel

$$(P^\vee \otimes \omega_{X_1}[-x_1]) \star P = \pi_{13*}(\pi_{12}^* P^\vee \otimes \omega_{X_1}[-x_1] \otimes \pi_{23}^* P), \quad (4.11)$$

where $\pi_{13}: X_2 \times X_1 \times X_2 \rightarrow X_2 \times X_2$ is the projection to the first and third factors.

Let $\delta: X_1 \times X_2 \hookrightarrow X_1 \times X_2 \times X_1$ be the product of X_1 's diagonal and the identity on X_2 . Then the counit $\Phi_P \circ \Phi_{P^\vee \otimes \pi_1^* \omega_{X_1}[-x_1]} \rightarrow \text{id}$ of the adjunction is represented by the morphism of Fourier-Mukai kernels given by the following composition. We restrict (4.11) to the image of δ before applying π_{13*} , then take the trace map and the isomorphism $\pi_{13*} \omega_{X_1} \cong \mathcal{O}[-x_1]$:

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_{13*}(\pi_{12}^* P^\vee \otimes \omega_{X_1}[-x_1] \otimes \pi_{23}^* P) &\rightarrow \pi_{13*}(\delta_*(P^\vee \otimes P) \otimes \omega_{X_1}[-x_1]) \\ &\xrightarrow{\text{tr}} \pi_{13*}(\mathcal{O}_{\delta(X_1 \times X_2)} \otimes \omega_{X_1}[-x_1]) \cong \mathcal{O}_\Delta. \end{aligned} \quad (4.12)$$

Using these facts we can deduce the Fourier-Mukai kernels for our functors U_i and T_i . The reader unconcerned with the relationship to the functors (4.3, 4.4) could omit this and proceed to the next section where the functors are forgotten and only their Fourier-Mukai kernels (4.14, 4.18) are used to give a braid group representation in the group of invertible Fourier-Mukai kernels.

Lemma 4.13 *The functor U_i (4.3) has Fourier-Mukai kernel*

$$U_i \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathcal{O}_{(\iota_i \times \iota_i)(N_i \times_{K_i} N_i)}(N_i, 0)[-1] \in D^b(K \times K). \quad (4.14)$$

Proof. This is proved in a number of steps, at each stage composing Fourier-Mukai functors using (4.9).

- $p_{i*}: D^b(N_i) \rightarrow D^b(K_i)$ is represented by the FM kernel $\mathcal{O}_{(\text{id} \times p_i)N_i} \in D^b(N_i \times K_i)$.

- p_i^* is represented by $\mathcal{O}_{(p_i \times \text{id})N_i} \in D^b(K_i \times N_i)$.
- Therefore, the composition $p_i^* p_{i*}$ has kernel

$$\pi_{13*} [\mathcal{O}_{((\text{id} \times p_i)N_i) \times N_i} \otimes \mathcal{O}_{N_i \times (p_i \times \text{id})N_i}], \quad (4.15)$$

where $\pi_{13}: N_i \times K_i \times N_i \rightarrow N_i \times N_i$ is the projection.

- The intersection of $((\text{id} \times p_i)N_i) \times N_i$ (of codimension $\dim K_i$) and $N_i \times (p_i \times \text{id})N_i$ (codimension $\dim K_i$) in $N_i \times K_i \times N_i$ is $N_i \times_{K_i} N_i$, which is smooth of the expected codimension $2 \dim K_i$. Therefore the (derived) tensor product of the structure sheaves equals the structure sheaf of the (transverse) intersection.
- Since π_{13} restricted to $N_i \times_{K_i} N_i \subset N_i \times K_i \times N_i$ is an embedding, mapping it into $N_i \times N_i$ as $\text{id} \times_{K_i} \text{id}$, (4.15) shows that the kernel for $p_i^* p_{i*}$ is $\mathcal{O}_{(\text{id} \times_{K_i} \text{id})(N_i \times_{K_i} N_i)} \in D^b(N_i \times N_i)$.

Next we compose with $\iota_i^!$:

- $\iota_i^! = \iota_i^*(N_i)[-1]: D^b(K) \rightarrow D^b(N_i)$ is represented by the Fourier-Mukai kernel $\mathcal{O}_{(\iota_i \times \text{id})N_i}(N_i, 0)[-1] \in D^b(K \times N_i)$.
- Therefore the composition $p_i^* p_{i*} \iota_i^!$ is represented by

$$\pi_{13*} [\mathcal{O}_{((\iota_i \times \text{id})N_i) \times N_i}(N_i, 0)[-1] \otimes \mathcal{O}_{K \times (\text{id} \times_{K_i} \text{id})(N_i \times_{K_i} N_i)}],$$

where $\pi_{13}: K \times N_i \times N_i \rightarrow K \times N_i$ is the projection.

- The intersection of $((\iota_i \times \text{id})N_i) \times N_i$ and $K \times (\text{id} \times_{K_i} \text{id})(N_i \times_{K_i} N_i)$ in $K \times N_i \times N_i$ is $N_i \times_{K_i} N_i$, embedded via $(a, b) \mapsto (\iota_i(a), a, b)$. This is smooth of the expected dimension, so the (derived) tensor product of the structure sheaves equals the structure sheaf of the (transverse) intersection.
- Composing with π_{13} embeds $N_i \times_{K_i} N_i$ in $K \times N_i$ via $\iota_i \times \text{id}$, so $p_i^* p_{i*} \iota_i^!$ has kernel $\mathcal{O}_{(\iota_i \times \text{id})(N_i \times_{K_i} N_i)}(N_i, 0)[-1] \in D^b(K \times N_i)$.

Finally we can compose with ι_{i*} , whose kernel is $\mathcal{O}_{(\text{id} \times \iota_i)N_i} \in D^b(N_i \times K)$, in the same way. The upshot is, unsurprisingly, that the Fourier-Mukai kernel for $\iota_{i*} p_i^* p_{i*} \iota_i^!$ is the pushforward of the kernel for $p_i^* p_{i*} \iota_i^!$ from $D^b(K \times N_i)$ to $D^b(K \times K)$, i.e. $\mathcal{O}_{(\iota_i \times \iota_i)(N_i \times_{K_i} N_i)}(N_i, 0)[-1]$, as claimed. \square

There is an obvious exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_\Delta \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\Delta \cup ((\iota_i \times \iota_i)(N_i \times_{K_i} N_i))}(N_i, 0) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{(\iota_i \times \iota_i)(N_i \times_{K_i} N_i)}(N_i, 0) \rightarrow 0,$$

where $\Delta \xrightarrow{\iota_\Delta} K \times K$ is the diagonal and the last arrow is the restriction map. This gives the connecting homomorphism

$$\mathcal{O}_{(\iota_i \times \iota_i)(N_i \times_{K_i} N_i)}(N_i, 0)[-1] \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_\Delta. \quad (4.16)$$

Proposition 4.17 *The natural transformation $U_i \xrightarrow{\text{ev}} \text{id}$ is represented by the morphism (4.16) in $D^b(K \times K)$. Thus its cone, the functor T_i (4.4), has Fourier-Mukai kernel*

$$T_i \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathcal{O}_{\Delta \cup ((\iota_i \times \iota_i)(N_i \times_{K_i} N_i))}(N_i, 0) \in D^b(K \times K). \quad (4.18)$$

Proof. We first claim that the counit $p_i^* p_{i*} \rightarrow \text{id}$ of the adjunction $p_i^* \dashv p_{i*}$ is the evaluation map ev_{p_i} induced by the map

$$\mathcal{O}_{(\text{id} \times_{K_i} \text{id})(N_i \times_{K_i} N_i)} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_\Delta \quad (4.19)$$

given by restriction to the diagonal $\Delta \subset N_i \times_{K_i} N_i \subset N_i \times N_i$. This is just a notational chase and the reader might want to take it on trust, or observe that it does the right thing when applied to any object of $D^b(N_i)$.

We prove it using adjoints and the counits of (4.12). Since N_i is noncompact the formulae for composition (4.9) and counit (4.12) will only work if we work relative to K_i (notice $p_i: N_i \rightarrow K_i$ does have compact fibers) and use relative, instead of absolute, Serre duality. That is we replace the diagram (4.8) by

$$\begin{array}{ccc} K_i \times_{K_i} N_i & \xrightarrow{\pi_2} & N_i \\ \downarrow \pi_1 & & \\ K_i & & \end{array}$$

with respect to which p_i^* is represented by the kernel $\mathcal{O}_{K_i \times_{K_i} N_i}$. Since $K_i \times_{K_i} N_i \cong N_i$ and π_1 and π_2 are just p_i and id respectively, this statement is the tautology that

$$\pi_{2*} \left(\mathcal{O}_{K_i \times_{K_i} N_i} \otimes \pi_1^* (\cdot) \right) = \text{id} (p_i^* (\cdot)) = p_i^*.$$

Then, by the relative version of (4.10), its right adjoint p_{i*} is represented by the functor

$$\mathcal{O}_{N_i \times_{K_i} K_i}^\vee \otimes \omega_{K_i/K_i}[0] = \mathcal{O}_{N_i \times_{K_i} K_i},$$

since the relative dimension of K_i over K_i is zero. Using, as usual, π_{ij} to denote the projection of $N_i \times_{K_i} K_i \times_{K_i} N_i \rightarrow N_i \times_{K_i} N_i$ onto its i th and j th factors, by (4.9) the composition $p_i^* p_{i*}$ is represented by

$$\pi_{13*} \left(\pi_{12}^* \mathcal{O}_{N_i \times_{K_i} K_i} \otimes \pi_{23}^* \mathcal{O}_{K_i \times_{K_i} N_i} \right) = \pi_{13*} \mathcal{O}_{N_i \times_{K_i} K_i \times_{K_i} N_i} = \mathcal{O}_{N_i \times_{K_i} N_i},$$

and the counit $p_i^* p_{i*} \rightarrow \text{id}$ is represented by the composition (cf. (4.12))

$$\pi_{13*} \mathcal{O}_{N_i \times_{K_i} K_i \times_{K_i} N_i} \rightarrow \pi_{13*} (\delta_* \mathcal{O}) \cong \mathcal{O}_\Delta,$$

where $\delta: N_i \times_{K_i} K_i \hookrightarrow N_i \times_{K_i} K_i \times_{K_i} N_i$ is the product of the diagonal on N_i and the identity on K_i . The trace map is just the identity since we only are pushing down the dimension zero identity map $K_i \rightarrow K_i$. Thus the natural transformation $p_i^* p_{i*} \rightarrow \text{id}$ is represented by the restriction map $\mathcal{O}_{N_i \times_{K_i} N_i} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_\Delta$. Pushing this forward from $D^b(N_i \times_{K_i} N_i)$ to $D^b(N_i \times N_i)$ gives (4.19).

Next we have to do the same for ι_{i*} and its right adjoint $\iota_i^!$. To handle the noncompactness we this time work relative to K , considering N_i as a variety over K (of relative dimension -1). So (4.8) becomes

$$\begin{array}{ccc} N_i \times_K K & \xrightarrow{\pi_2} & N_i \\ \downarrow \pi_1 & & \\ K, & & \end{array}$$

with ι_{i*} represented by the kernel $\mathcal{O}_{N_i \times_K K}$. That is $N_i \times_K K \cong N_i$ and π_1, π_2 are id, ι_i , respectively, so

$$\pi_{2*} (\mathcal{O}_{N_i \times_K K} \otimes \pi_1^* (\cdot)) = \iota_{i*}(\text{id}) = \iota_{i*}.$$

The Fourier-Mukai kernel for its right adjoint $\iota_i^!$ is then $\mathcal{O}_{N_i \times_K K}^\vee \otimes \omega_{N_i/K}[-1] = \mathcal{O}_{N_i}(N_i)[-1] \in D^b(K \times_K N_i)$. Working in $D^b(K \times_K N_i \times_K K)$ in the usual notation (4.9) gives the kernel for the composition $\iota_{i*} \iota_i^!$ as

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_{13*} (\pi_{12}^* \mathcal{O}_{N_i}(N_i)[-1] \otimes \pi_{23}^* \mathcal{O}_{N_i}) &= \pi_{13*} \mathcal{O}_{N_i}(N_i)[-1] \\ &= \mathcal{O}_{N_i}(N_i)[-1] \in D^b(K \times_K K) = D^b(K). \end{aligned}$$

(Pushing forward $D^b(K \times_K K) \rightarrow D^b(K \times K)$ gives its more usual absolute, rather than relative, Fourier-Mukai kernel $\mathcal{O}_{(\iota_i \times \iota_i)N_i}(N_i, 0)[-1]$.)

Finally by (4.12) the counit $\iota_{i*} \iota_i^! \rightarrow \text{id}$ is represented by the following morphism of Fourier-Mukai kernels. Firstly restriction to the product (over

K) of N_i and the diagonal of K in $K \times_K N_i \times_K K$ is the identity (since both are just N_i). Using the fact that π_{13} is ι_i , we are left with the trace map

$$\mathcal{O}_{N_i}(N_i)[-1] \xrightarrow{\text{tr}} \mathcal{O}_K.$$

That is, we want to know what the relative Serre duality trace morphism $\omega_{N_i/K}[-1] \xrightarrow{\text{tr}^{-1}} \mathcal{O}_K$ is in dimension $-1 = \dim N_i - \dim K$. (Equivalently we want to describe the natural evaluation map $\mathcal{O}_{N_i}^\vee \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_K$.) It is of course the connecting homomorphism of the triangle

$$\mathcal{O}_{N_i}(N_i)[-1] \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_K \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_K(N_i) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{N_i}(N_i). \quad (4.20)$$

Pushing forward from $K = K \times_K K$ to $K \times K$ we find that $\iota_{i*}\iota_i^! \rightarrow \text{id}$ is represented by

$$\mathcal{O}_{(\iota_i \times \iota_i)N_i}(N_i, 0)[-1] \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_\Delta,$$

with the morphism the pushforward of the connecting homomorphism (4.20) by the diagonal map $\iota_\Delta: \Delta \rightarrow K \times K$.

We are finally ready to describe the counit $\iota_{i*}p_i^*p_{i*}\iota_i^! \rightarrow \text{id}$. By (4.19), $\text{ev}_{p_i}: \iota_{i*}p_i^*p_{i*}\iota_i^! \rightarrow \iota_{i*}\iota_i^!$ is represented by the restriction map

$$\mathcal{O}_{(\iota_i \times \iota_i)(N_i \times_{K_i} N_i)}(N_i, 0)[-1] \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{(\iota_i \times \iota_i)N_i}(N_i, 0)[-1]. \quad (4.21)$$

Composing with the pushforward by ι_Δ of the connecting homomorphism of (4.20) (representing $\iota_{i*}\iota_i^! \rightarrow \text{id}$) we obtain the counit $\iota_{i*}p_i^*p_{i*}\iota_i^! \rightarrow \text{id}$ (by the obvious composition property of units). So this is represented by the connecting morphism of the natural exact triangle

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{O}_{(\iota_i \times \iota_i)(N_i \times_{K_i} N_i)}(N_i, 0)[-1] &\rightarrow \\ \mathcal{O}_\Delta &\rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\Delta \cup (\iota_i \times \iota_i)(N_i \times_{K_i} N_i)}(N_i, 0) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{(\iota_i \times \iota_i)(N_i \times_{K_i} N_i)}(N_i, 0). \end{aligned} \quad (4.22)$$

Thus its cone, representing T_i , is $\mathcal{O}_{\Delta \cup ((\iota_i \times \iota_i)(N_i \times_{K_i} N_i))}(N_i, 0)$. \square

Finally, similar and equally tedious working shows that the functor $\text{id} \xrightarrow{\text{ev}'_i} U_i[2]$ is represented by the morphism

$$\mathcal{O}_\Delta \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{(\iota_i \times \iota_i)(N_i \times_{K_i} N_i)}(N_i, 0)[1] \quad (4.23)$$

in $D^b(K \times K)$ which is the connecting homomorphism of the exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{(\iota_i \times \iota_i)(N_i \times_{K_i} N_i)}(N_i, 0) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\Delta \cup (\iota_i \times \iota_i)(N_i \times_{K_i} N_i)}(L_i^{-1}, L_i) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_\Delta \rightarrow 0, \quad (4.24)$$

whose second arrow is restriction to Δ . Here we use the claim that $\Delta \cap (\iota_i \times \iota_i)(N_i \times_{K_i} N_i) = \Delta_{N_i} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (\iota_i \times \iota_i)N_i$ is a divisor in $N_i \times_{K_i} N_i$ in the class of (the restriction to $N_i \times_{K_i} N_i$ of) $(L_i \otimes L_{i+1}^{-1} \otimes L_{i-1}^{-1}, L_i)$. In turn this is $(L_i^{-1}(-N_i), L_i)$ by (4.2).

The claim is proved by noting that the pushdown of $(L_i \otimes L_{i+1}^{-1} \otimes L_{i-1}^{-1}, L_i)$ from $N_i \times_{K_i} N_i$ to K_i is

$$(V_{i+1}/V_{i-1})^* \otimes (V_{i+1}/V_{i-1})^* \otimes \Lambda^2(V_{i+1}/V_{i-1}) \cong \mathcal{E}nd(V_{i+1}/V_{i-1}), \quad (4.25)$$

since the pushdown of $(V_i/V_{i-1})^* = L_i \otimes L_{i-1}^{-1}$ from N_i to K_i is $(V_{i+1}/V_{i-1})^*$ (as everything is a pullback from the pushdown $Fl \rightarrow Fl_i$, which is the projective bundle $\mathbb{P}(V_{i+1}/V_{i-1})$ over Fl_i). Under this isomorphism, $\text{id} \in \mathcal{E}nd(V_{i+1}/V_{i-1})$ gives a global section of (4.25) corresponding to a global section of $(L_i \otimes L_{i+1}^{-1} \otimes L_{i-1}^{-1}, L_i)$ which has zero locus the diagonal Δ_{N_i} (this can be checked fiberwise, where it is just the diagonal $\mathbb{P}^1 \subset \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$).

Taking cones then, T'_i (4.4) has kernel

$$\mathcal{O}_{\Delta \cup (\iota_i \times \iota_i)(N_i \times_{K_i} N_i)}(L_i^{-1}, L_i). \quad (4.26)$$

4.3 First results

We now forget all about functors and work exclusively with the kernels (4.14, 4.18, 4.26). To streamline notation we suppress inclusion maps when they are the obvious ones, for instance writing $\mathcal{O}_{N_i \times_{K_i} N_i}(N_i, 0)[-1]$ for U_i (4.14) and $\mathcal{O}_{\Delta \cup (N_i \times_{K_i} N_i)}(N_i, 0)$ for T_i (4.18).

Proposition 4.27 *There is an exact triangle of kernels*

$$U_i \xrightarrow{a} U_i \star U_i \xrightarrow{b} U_i[-2] \quad (4.28)$$

in $D^b(K \times K)$.

It is split by either of $\text{id} \star \text{ev}'_i$ or $\text{ev}'_i \star \text{id}$: $U_i[-2] \rightarrow U_i \star U_i$, and similarly by either of $\text{id} \star \text{ev}_i$ or $\text{ev}_i \star \text{id}$: $U_i \star U_i \rightarrow U_i$, giving isomorphisms $U_i \star U_i \cong U_i \oplus U_i[-2]$.

Remark: This is one place where using functors would have been easier and more informative. In the notation of the introduction, the natural transformation induced by a is the unit $\text{id} \rightarrow b_i a_i$ of $a_i \dashv b_i$, premultiplied by a_i and postmultiplied by b_i . A similar procedure produces b from the counit $b_i a_i \rightarrow \text{id}[-2]$ of $b_i \dashv a_i[2]$, and the statements about splitting then follow from standard facts about composing units and counits of adjoint functors.

Proof. In the usual notation (4.9),

$$U_i \star U_i = \pi_{13*} \left(\mathcal{O}_{N_i \times_{K_i} N_i \times K}(N_i, 0, 0)[-1] \otimes \mathcal{O}_{K \times N_i \times_{K_i} N_i}(0, N_i, 0)[-1] \right).$$

The intersection of the two supports is $N_i \times_{K_i} N_i \times_{K_i} N_i$, which is smooth but has excess intersection dimension one. Therefore the derived tensor product of the two structure sheaves has both Tor_0 (the structure sheaf of the intersection) and Tor_1 . By a standard local Koszul resolution calculation the latter is given by the structure sheaf of the intersection tensored with the excess conormal bundle, which by adjunction is

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{O}(-N_i + \omega_{K_i}, -N_i, 0) \otimes \mathcal{O}(0, -N_i, -N_i + \omega_{K_i}) \otimes \mathcal{O}(N_i - \omega_{K_i}, N_i, N_i - \omega_{K_i}) \\ \cong \mathcal{O}(0, -N_i, 0). \end{aligned} \quad (4.29)$$

So we have an exact triangle

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_{13*} \mathcal{O}_{N_i \times_{K_i} N_i \times_{K_i} N_i}(N_i, 0, 0)[-1] &\xrightarrow{a} U_i \star U_i \\ &\xrightarrow{b} \pi_{13*} \mathcal{O}_{N_i \times_{K_i} N_i \times_{K_i} N_i}(N_i, N_i, 0)[-2], \end{aligned} \quad (4.30)$$

where $N_i \times_{K_i} N_i \times_{K_i} N_i$ is embedded in $K \times K \times K$ in the obvious way via $\iota_i \times \iota_i \times \iota_i$. On restriction to this, π_{13} is a \mathbb{P}^1 -bundle over $N_i \times_{K_i} N_i$: the pullback of $p_i: N_i \rightarrow K_i$ to the base $N_i \times_{K_i} N_i$. Thus it has relative canonical bundle the pullback of $\omega_{p_i} \cong \mathcal{O}(N_i)$, which is $\mathcal{O}(0, N_i, 0)$. Since $p_{i*} \mathcal{O} \cong \mathcal{O}$ and $p_{i*} \omega_{p_i} \cong \mathcal{O}[-1]$ by Serre duality, (4.30) becomes

$$\mathcal{O}_{(\iota_i \times \iota_i)(N_i \times_{K_i} N_i)}(N_i, 0)[-1] \rightarrow U_i \star U_i \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{(\iota_i \times \iota_i)(N_i \times_{K_i} N_i)}(N_i, 0)[-3],$$

which by (4.14) gives (4.28).

The morphism $1 \star \text{ev}'_i: U_i[-2] \rightarrow U_i^2$ in $D^b(K \times K)$ is

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_{13*} \left(\mathcal{O}_{N_i \times_{K_i} N_i \times K}(N_i, 0, 0)[-1] \otimes \mathcal{O}_{K \times \Delta}[-2] \right. \\ \left. \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_{N_i \times_{K_i} N_i \times K}(N_i, 0, 0)[-1] \otimes \mathcal{O}_{K \times N_i \times_{K_i} N_i}(0, N_i, 0)[-1] \right), \end{aligned} \quad (4.31)$$

where the map is the identity on the left hand sides of the tensor products and ev'_i of (4.23) on the right hand sides.

We wish to show that the composition of this map with $U_i \star U_i \xrightarrow{b} U_i[-2]$ is the identity. But b was defined by projecting the second derived tensor

product in (4.31) to its degree zero (Tor_0) part. That is, the composition is given by

$$\pi_{13*} \left(\mathcal{O}_{N_i \times_{K_i} \Delta_{N_i}}(N_i, 0, 0)[-3] \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{N_i \times_{K_i} N_i \times_{K_i} N_i}(N_i, N_i, 0)[-2] \right), \quad (4.32)$$

where the map is the connecting homomorphism of the natural divisor exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(N_i, N_i, 0) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(N_i, N_i, 0)(N_i \times_{K_i} \Delta_{N_i}) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{N_i \times_{K_i} \Delta_{N_i}}(N_i, 0, 0) \rightarrow 0,$$

(cf. (4.24)) pushed forward from $N_i \times_{K_i} N_i \times_{K_i} N_i$ to $K \times K \times K$ and shifted by $[-3]$.

So the cone on (4.32) is

$$\pi_{13*} \left(\mathcal{O}_{N_i \times_{K_i} N_i \times_{K_i} N_i}(N_i, N_i, 0)(N_i \times_{K_i} \Delta_{N_i})[-2] \right) \cong 0,$$

because $\mathcal{O}(N_i, N_i, 0)(N_i \times_{K_i} \Delta_{N_i})$ is a line bundle of degree -1 on the \mathbb{P}^1 -fibers of $\pi_{13}|_{N_i \times_{K_i} N_i \times_{K_i} N_i}$.

Thus the induced map in (4.32),

$$\mathcal{O}_{N_i \times_{K_i} N_i}(N_i, 0)[-3] \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{N_i \times_{K_i} N_i}(N_i, 0)[-3],$$

must be a nonzero multiple of the identity, and so isomorphic to the identity, as required.

The proof that $\text{ev}'_i \star 1$ also splits (4.28) is very similar.

To analyse $\text{ev}_i \star 1: U_i \star U_i \rightarrow U_i$ we tensor the following exact sequence (the product of (4.22) with K) with $\mathcal{O}_{K \times N_i \times_{K_i} N_i}(0, N_i, 0)$:

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\Delta \times K} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{(\Delta \cup (N_i \times_{K_i} N_i)) \times K}(N_i, 0, 0) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{N_i \times_{K_i} N_i \times K}(N_i, 0, 0) \rightarrow 0.$$

Taking π_{13*} of the connecting homomorphism and shifting by $[-2]$ gives $\text{ev}_i \star 1$. Now the intersection of $K \times N_i \times_{K_i} N_i$ with both of $(\Delta \cup (N_i \times_{K_i} N_i)) \times K$ and $N_i \times_{K_i} N_i \times K$ is the same $(N_i \times_{K_i} N_i \times_{K_i} N_i)$, so in the long exact sequence of Tors the final two terms are the same with the restriction map between them an isomorphism. Thus the next two terms to the left give the exact sequence

$$\text{Tor}_1(\mathcal{O}_{N_i \times_{K_i} N_i \times K}, \mathcal{O}_{K \times N_i \times_{K_i} N_i})(N_i, N_i, 0) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\Delta_{N_i} \times_{K_i} N_i}(N_i, 0, 0) \rightarrow 0.$$

Now recall (4.30) that the inclusion of this Tor_1 term into the full derived tensor product is precisely what gives the map $a: U_i \rightarrow U_i \star U_i$; i.e. applying

$\pi_{13*}[-1]$ to the above two terms gives $(\text{ev}_i \star 1) \circ a$. We also computed this Tor_1 in (4.29); the upshot is that $(\text{ev}_i \star 1) \circ a$ is

$$\pi_{13*} \left[\mathcal{O}_{N_i \times_{K_i} N_i \times_{K_i} N_i} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\Delta_{N_i \times_{K_i} N_i}} \right] (N_i, 0)[-1],$$

with the map inside the brackets the *surjection of structure sheaves*. Thus this map is isomorphic to the restriction map; when we apply π_{13*} we get

$$\left[\mathcal{O}_{N_i \times_{K_i} N_i} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{N_i \times_{K_i} N_i} \right] (N_i, 0)[-1]$$

on $K \times K$, with the map the identity. So $(\text{ev}_i \star 1) \circ a$ is isomorphic to the identity map $U_i \rightarrow U_i$, and $\text{ev}_i \star 1$ splits (4.28). The proof for $1 \star \text{ev}_i$ is very similar. \square

We are now ready to prove invertibility of our functors. This can by now be proved in many ways. It follows as a special case of the results of Horja [Ho] or similar ideas of Szendrői [Sz1], for instance, and the quickest proof is probably by adapting Ploog's method [Pl, Hu] for the invertibility of the spherical twists [ST] to this family situation. We give a proof inspired by purely categorical methods and the earlier invertibility proofs in [KS, ST] and the more general result proved by Rouquier [Ro1], at the level of Fourier-Mukai transforms.

Proposition 4.33 *In $D^b(K \times K)$ we have quasi-isomorphisms $T_i \star T'_i \cong \mathcal{O}_\Delta \cong T'_i \star T_i$.*

Proof. $T'_i \star T_i$ is the total complex of

$$\begin{array}{ccc} U_i[-1] & \xrightarrow{\text{ev}_i} & \mathcal{O}_\Delta[-1] \\ \text{ev}'_i \star \text{id} \downarrow & & \downarrow \text{ev}'_i \\ U_i \star U_i[1] & \xrightarrow{\text{id} \star \text{ev}_i} & U_i[1]. \end{array} \quad (4.34)$$

We map the trivial cone $U_i[1] \xrightarrow{\text{id}} U_i[1]$ into the bottom row of (4.34) by the map $a[1]$ on the first factor and the identity on the second. By Proposition 4.27 this is indeed a morphism in $D^b(K \times K)$ and taking the cone makes $T'_i \star T_i$ isomorphic to the total complex of

$$\begin{array}{ccc} U_i & \xrightarrow{\text{ev}_i} & \mathcal{O}_\Delta \\ b \circ (\text{ev}'_i \star \text{id}) \downarrow & & \\ U_i, & & \end{array}$$

where now the first U_i is in degree 1 and the other two terms are in degree 0. By Proposition 4.27 the vertical arrow is isomorphic to the identity, so $T'_i \star T_i \cong \mathcal{O}_\Delta$. The proof that $T_i \star T'_i \cong \mathcal{O}_\Delta$ is very similar. \square

Defining Fl_{ij} , $i \neq j$, to be the quotient of Fl given by forgetting both the i th and j th subspaces, we have natural maps

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 & & Fl & & \\
 & \swarrow \pi_i & \downarrow \pi_{ij} & \searrow \pi_j & \\
 Fl_i & & & & Fl_j \\
 & \searrow \rho_{ij} & \downarrow & \swarrow \rho_{ji} & \\
 & & Fl_{ij} & &
 \end{array} \tag{4.35}$$

π_i and π_j are \mathbb{P}^1 -bundles, and if $|i - j| > 1$ then ρ_{ij} and ρ_{ji} are also; in this case the diagram is *Cartesian*, i.e. π_{ij} is the fiber product of ρ_{ij} and ρ_{ji} . (For $|i - j| = 1$, ρ_{ij} and ρ_{ji} are \mathbb{P}^2 -bundles.)

We also define N_{ij} to be the (transverse) intersection $N_i \cap N_j$ inside K . For $|i - j| > 1$ this is the pullback $\pi_{ij}^* T^* Fl_{ij}$. Finally we set $K_{ij} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \rho_{ij}^* T^* Fl_{ij}$, a divisor in $K_i = T^* Fl_i$, the zero set of the canonical section of $T^* \rho_{ij}$. It is the image of N_{ij} under $p_i: N_i \rightarrow K_i = T^* Fl_i$.

With this notation we can prove the following.

Proposition 4.36 *For $|i - j| > 1$ we have $T_i \star T_j \cong T_j \star T_i \in D^b(K \times K)$.*

Proof. In the usual notation we calculate $T_i \star T_j$ as

$$\pi_{13*} \left(\mathcal{O}_{K \times (\Delta \cup (N_i \times_{K_i} N_i))} (0, N_i, 0) \otimes \mathcal{O}_{(\Delta \cup (N_j \times_{K_j} N_j)) \times K} (N_j, 0, 0) \right). \tag{4.37}$$

Both supports have codimension $\dim K$ in $K \times K \times K$, and their intersection is

$$(\text{id} \times \text{id} \times \text{id})K \cup (\Delta_{N_i} \times_{K_i} N_i) \cup (N_j \times_{K_j} \Delta_{N_j}) \cup (N_j \times_{K_j} N_{ij} \times_{K_i} N_i).$$

The last component $N_j \times_{K_j} N_{ij} \times_{K_i} N_i$ is $N_{ij} \times_{K_{ji}} N_{ij} \times_{K_{ij}} N_{ij}$, which in turn equals $N_{ij} \times_{T^* Fl_{ij}} N_{ij}$ by pulling back $T^* Fl_{ij}$ to both sides of the isomorphism $Fl \times_{Fl_j} Fl \times_{Fl_i} Fl \cong Fl \times_{Fl_{ij}} Fl$ (which amounts to the statement that (4.35) is Cartesian).

Therefore all four irreducible components are of codimension $2 \dim K$, the intersection is a local complete intersection and the derived tensor product of

the structure sheaves is just the structure sheaf of the intersection. Moreover, π_{13} restricted to each component is an embedding into $K \times K$, yielding

$$T_i \star T_j \cong \mathcal{O}_{\Delta \cup (N_i \times_{K_i} N_i) \cup (N_j \times_{K_j} N_j) \cup (N_{ij} \times_{T^* Fl_{ij}} N_{ij})}(D_{ij}). \quad (4.38)$$

We claim that $\mathcal{O}(D_{ij})$ is $\mathcal{O}(N_i + N_j, 0)$, i.e. that $\mathcal{O}(0, N_i, 0)$ in (4.37) is isomorphic to $\mathcal{O}(N_i, 0, 0)$ on restriction to the intersection. This is obvious on the first two irreducible components of the intersection, and on the latter two it follows from the fact that $\mathcal{O}_{N_j}(N_i)$ is pulled back from K_j (for $|i - j| > 1$: it is the pullback of $\mathcal{O}_{K_j}(K_{ji})$).

So D_{ij} and therefore also (4.38) are symmetric in i and j . \square

4.4 The Yang-Baxter equation

In this section we fix $j = i + 1$ and prove the final braid relation $T_i \star T_j \star T_i \cong T_j \star T_i \star T_j$.

The geometry and notation become especially nasty in this section, and the interested reader is advised to set $n = 3$ and $i, j = 1, 2$, so that $Fl = Fl(\mathbb{C}^3)$ fibers by π_2 over $Fl_2 = \mathbb{P}^2$ and by π_1 over $Fl_1 = \mathbb{P}^{2*}$. In this case M_{ij} below is just the zero section $Fl \subset T^* Fl$, while $K_{ij} = \mathbb{P}^2 \subset T^* \mathbb{P}^2 = K_2$ and $K_{ji} = \mathbb{P}^{2*} \subset T^* \mathbb{P}^{2*} = K_1$. Lemma 4.39 is then just the Mukai flop. The geometry that results in this special case is where all the action takes place in the general case (which is a bundle over $T^* Fl_{ij}$ with fiber the $n = 3$ geometry).

We refer to the diagram (4.35). As before we define N_{ij} to be the (transverse) intersection $N_i \cap N_j$ inside K , and we set $M_{ij} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \pi_{ij}^* T^* Fl_{ij}$. Since $|i - j| = 1$ these are not equal, but $M_{ij} \subset N_{ij}$ is a divisor, in fact an exceptional divisor:

Lemma 4.39 *The map $q_i \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} p_i|_{N_{ij}}$ is the blow-up of $K_i = T^* Fl_i$ in $K_{ij} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \rho_{ij}^* T^* Fl_{ij}$, and M_{ij} is the exceptional divisor.*

Symmetrically, $q_j \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} p_j|_{N_{ij}}$ is the blow-up of $K_j = T^ Fl_j$ in $K_{ji} = \rho_{ji}^* T^* Fl_{ij}$ with the same exceptional divisor $M_{ij} \subset N_{ij}$.*

Proof. Thinking of N_{ij} as the zero set of the canonical section of $T^* \pi_j$ restricted to $N_i = \pi_i^* T^* Fl_i$, the functions that are linear on the fibers of its projection to Fl are

$$\frac{\pi_i^* T^* Fl_i}{T \pi_j}.$$

These generate the ideal of the zero section Fl ; the subset of those that vanish on the divisor $M_{ij} = \pi_{ij}^* T^* Fl_{ij} \subset N_{ij}$ is

$$\begin{aligned} \ker \left(\frac{\pi_i^* T Fl_i}{T \pi_j} \longrightarrow \pi_{ij}^* T Fl_{ij} \right) &= \frac{\pi_i^* T \rho_{ij}}{T \pi_j} = \frac{\mathcal{H}om(V_j/V_{i-1}, V_{j+1}/V_j)}{\mathcal{H}om(V_j/V_i, V_{j+1}/V_j)} \\ &= \mathcal{H}om\left(\frac{V_i}{V_{i-1}}, \frac{V_{j+1}}{V_j}\right) = \left(\frac{V_i}{V_{i-1}}\right)^* \otimes \left(\frac{V_{j+1}}{V_j}\right). \end{aligned}$$

Thinking of $\pi_i: Fl \rightarrow Fl_i$ as the projective bundle $\mathbb{P}(V_j/V_{i-1}) \rightarrow Fl_i$ with tautological line bundle $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}}(-1) = V_i/V_{i-1}$, we see that the pushdown of $(V_i/V_{i-1})^* = \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}}(1)$ is $(V_j/V_{i-1})^*$. Therefore, the pushdown of the above ideal is

$$\left(\frac{V_j}{V_{i-1}}\right)^* \otimes \left(\frac{V_{j+1}}{V_j}\right) = \mathcal{H}om\left(\frac{V_j}{V_{i-1}}, \frac{V_{j+1}}{V_j}\right) = T \rho_{ij}.$$

But this is the subset of the linear functions $T Fl_i$ on $K_i = T^* Fl_i$ that vanish on $\rho_{ij}^* T^* Fl_{ij} = K_{ij}$. Thus we have shown that

$$q_{i*}(\mathcal{O}_{N_{ij}}(-M_{ij})) = \mathcal{I}_{K_{ij} \subset K_i}.$$

Since everything in sight is smooth, this is the defining relation of the blow-up of K_i in K_{ij} . \square

We will also need the following.

Lemma 4.40 *The natural projection $M_{ij} \times_{K_{ji}} M_{ij} \rightarrow K_{ij} \times_{T^* Fl_{ij}} K_{ij}$ is the blow-up of $K_{ij} \times_{T^* Fl_{ij}} K_{ij}$ in the diagonal K_{ij} .*

Proof. This is proved by pulling back $T^* Fl_{ij}$ to

$$Fl \times_{Fl_j} Fl \cong \text{Bl}_{\Delta_{Fl_i}}(Fl_i \times_{Fl_{ij}} Fl_i). \quad (4.41)$$

To prove (4.41) we exhibit a rational map $Fl_i \times_{Fl_{ij}} Fl_i \dashrightarrow Fl_j$ that blows up the diagonal Δ_{Fl_i} . This map takes the V_j subspaces of V in the two copies of Fl_i and intersects them to define the V_i subspace of V in Fl_j , and so is ill-defined over the diagonal where this intersection is too big.

We define the map through sections of line bundles, and work relative to Fl_{ij} . Think of $Fl_j \rightarrow Fl_{ij}$ as the projective bundle $\mathbb{P}(V_{j+1}/V_{i-1})$ with its tautological line bundle $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}}(-1) = V_i/V_{i-1}$, and work with the line bundle $\Lambda^3(V_{j+1}/V_{i-1}) \otimes \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}}(1)$ on Fl_j . Its pushdown to Fl_{ij} is

$$\Lambda^3(V_{j+1}/V_{i-1}) \otimes (V_{j+1}/V_{i-1})^* \cong \Lambda^2(V_{j+1}/V_{i-1}). \quad (4.42)$$

Similarly we think of $Fl_i \rightarrow Fl_{ij}$ as the projective bundle $\mathbb{P}((V_{j+1}/V_{i-1})^*)$ with tautological line bundle $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}}(-1) = (V_{j+1}/V_j)^*$. The pushdown on $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}}(1)$ is then V_{j+1}/V_{i-1} .

Thus the sections of $\mathcal{O}(1, 1)$ on $Fl_i \times_{Fl_{ij}} Fl_i$ over Fl_{ij} are $(V_{j+1}/V_{i-1}) \otimes (V_{j+1}/V_{i-1})$, containing the sections (4.42) as the antisymmetric tensors. These latter sections vanish precisely (scheme theoretically) on the diagonal Δ_{Fl_i} and generate its ideal, so we get the blow-up claimed.

The resulting map $\text{Bl}_{\Delta_{Fl_i}}(Fl_i \times_{Fl_{ij}} Fl_i) \rightarrow Fl_j$ is the projection $Fl \times_{Fl_j} Fl \rightarrow Fl_j$ since a flag is determined by its projections to Fl_i and Fl_j (i.e. $\pi_i \times \pi_j: Fl \rightarrow Fl_i \times Fl_j$ is an embedding). \square

We compute $U_i \star U_j$ in the usual way (4.9):

$$U_i \star U_j = \pi_{13*} \left(\mathcal{O}_{N_j \times_{K_j} N_j \times K}(N_j, 0, 0)[-1] \otimes \mathcal{O}_{K \times N_i \times_{K_i} N_i}(0, N_i, 0)[-1] \right).$$

Both supports have codimension in $K \times K \times K$ equal to $\dim K$, and their intersection

$$N_j \times_{K_j} N_{ij} \times_{K_i} N_i \subset K \times K \times K \quad (4.43)$$

is smooth (being a $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ -bundle over N_{ij}) of codimension $2 \dim K$. Thus the intersection is transverse, and

$$U_i \star U_j = \pi_{13*} \left(\mathcal{O}_{N_j \times_{K_j} N_{ij} \times_{K_i} N_i}(N_j, N_i, 0) \right)[-2].$$

On restriction to (4.43), π_{13} maps (a, b, c) to $(\iota_i(a), \iota_j(c)) \in K \times K$. A point of the image determines a and c (since ι_i and ι_j are injections) and so $q_j(b)$ and $q_i(b)$ as $p_j(a)$ and $p_i(c)$ respectively. But this determines b completely and so the map is injective. In fact it is an embedding because ι_i, ι_j and $q_i \times q_j: N_{ij} \hookrightarrow K_i \times K_j$ are (the latter because $\pi_i \times \pi_j: Fl \hookrightarrow Fl_i \times Fl_j$ is). Therefore

$$U_i \star U_j = \mathcal{O}_{N_j \times_{K_j} N_{ij} \times_{K_i} N_i}(D)[-2] \in D^b(K \times K), \quad (4.44)$$

where $N_j \times_{K_j} N_{ij} \times_{K_i} N_i$ is embedded into $K \times K$ as described above, and D is the divisor thereon given by restricting $\mathcal{O}(N_j, N_i, 0)$ from $K \times K \times K$ via the inclusion (4.43).

Recall the description of the morphism ev_i as a connecting homomorphism (4.16). Chasing this through the above derivation of $U_i \star U_j$ shows that $\text{id} \star \text{ev}_j: U_i \star U_j \rightarrow U_i$ is given by (the shift by $[-2]$ of) the connecting homomorphism of the exact sequence

$$\begin{aligned} 0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{N_i \times_{K_i} N_i}(N_i, 0) &\rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{(N_i \times_{K_i} N_i) \cup_{N_{ij} \times_{K_i} N_i} (N_j \times_{K_j} N_{ij} \times_{K_i} N_i)}(D) \\ &\rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{N_j \times_{K_j} N_{ij} \times_{K_i} N_i}(D) \rightarrow 0 \end{aligned} \quad (4.45)$$

that arises from the fact that $N_i \times_{K_i} N_i$ and $N_j \times_{K_j} N_{ij} \times_{K_i} N_i$ intersect in $N_{ij} \times_{K_i} N_i$, which is a divisor in both. Here $\mathcal{O}(D)$ is the line bundle on the union which is $\mathcal{O}_{N_i \times_{K_i} N_i}(N_i + N_j, 0)$ glued to $\mathcal{O}_{N_j \times_{K_j} N_{ij} \times_{K_i} N_i}(D)$ across $N_{ij} \times_{K_i} N_i$ by their common restriction to $\mathcal{O}_{N_{ij} \times_{K_i} N_i}(L_i^{-2} + L_{i-1} + N_j, L_j)$ (by (4.2) and the fact that L_j is pulled back from a line bundle L_j on K_i and so can be dragged across the first fiber product).

We introduce one more piece of notation. Just as the kernel U_i represents a functor $\iota_{i*} p_i^* p_{i*} \iota_i^!$ arising naturally from the diagram (4.1), the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} M_{ij} & \xrightarrow{\iota_{ij}} & K \\ \downarrow p_{ij} & & \\ T^* Fl_{ij} & & \end{array}$$

induces the functor $\iota_{ij*} p_{ij}^* p_{ij*} \iota_{ij}^!$ on $D^b(K)$. By much the same working as in Proposition 4.13 this can be shown to be represented by the kernel

$$U_{ij} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathcal{O}_{M_{ij} \times_{T^* Fl_{ij}} M_{ij}}(\omega_{Fl/Fl_{ij}}, 0)[-3] \in D^b(K \times K).$$

Proposition 4.46 *There is an isomorphism $U_i \star U_j \star U_i \cong U_i[-2] \oplus U_{ij}$, such that the composition of $U_i \star U_j \star U_i \xrightarrow{\text{ev}_j} U_i \star U_i$ and the map $U_i \star U_i \xrightarrow{b} U_i[-2]$ of Proposition 4.27 acts as the identity on $U_i[-2]$.*

Proof. By (4.44) and (4.9), in the notation above $U_i \star U_j \star U_i$ is

$$\pi_{13*} \left(\mathcal{O}_{N_i \times_{K_i} N_i \times K}(N_i, 0, 0)[-1] \otimes \mathcal{O}_{K \times (N_j \times_{K_j} N_{ij} \times_{K_i} N_i)}(0, D)[-2] \right).$$

Both supports have codimension $\dim K$ in $K \times K \times K$. Their intersection

$$\begin{array}{ccc} N_i \times_{K_i} N_{ij} \times_{K_j} N_{ij} \times_{K_i} N_i & \subset & K \times K \times K, \\ (a, b, d, c) & \mapsto & (a, b, c), \end{array} \quad (4.47)$$

has $b = d$ except over the exceptional locus $M_{ij} \times_{K_j} M_{ij} \subset N_{ij} \times_{K_j} N_{ij}$ where the projections $q_i: N_{ij} \rightarrow K_i$ and $q_j: N_{ij} \rightarrow K_j$ are not isomorphisms. Therefore (4.47) is the union $A \cup B$ of two irreducible components; the first where $b = d$,

$$A = N_i \times_{K_i} N_{ij} \times_{K_i} N_i,$$

the second the closure of the locus where $b \neq d$,

$$B = M_{ij} \times_{K_{ij}} M_{ij} \times_{K_{ji}} M_{ij} \times_{K_{ij}} M_{ij}. \quad (4.48)$$

These both have codimension $2 \dim K$, so that the derived tensor product of the structure sheaves is the structure sheaf of $A \cup B$, and

$$U_i \star U_j \star U_i \cong \pi_{13*}(\mathcal{O}_{A \cup B}(N_i, 0, 0)(0, D))[-3]. \quad (4.49)$$

Set $E \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} A \cap B = M_{ij} \times_{K_{ij}} M_{ij} \times_{K_{ji}} M_{ij}$, a divisor in both A and B . We will show that the inclusion of the natural subsheaf $\mathcal{O}_A(-E) \oplus \mathcal{O}_B(-E) \hookrightarrow \mathcal{O}_{A \cup B}$ induces an isomorphism

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_{13*}(\mathcal{O}_A(N_i, 0, 0)(0, D)(-E)) \oplus \pi_{13*}(\mathcal{O}_B(N_i, 0, 0)(0, D)(-E)) \\ \xrightarrow{\cong} \pi_{13*}(\mathcal{O}_{A \cup B}(N_i, 0, 0)(0, D)). \end{aligned} \quad (4.50)$$

It is therefore sufficient to show that

$$\pi_{13*}(\mathcal{O}_A(N_i, 0, 0)(0, D)(-E)) \rightarrow \pi_{13*}(\mathcal{O}_A(N_i, 0, 0)(0, D)) \quad (4.51)$$

and

$$\pi_{13*}(\mathcal{O}_B(N_i, 0, 0)(0, D)(-E)) \rightarrow \pi_{13*}(\mathcal{O}_B(N_i, 0, 0)(0, D)) \quad (4.52)$$

are isomorphisms.

On restriction to A , π_{13} projects out the b -variable to $N_i \times_{K_i} N_i$. As such it is the pullback via $N_i \times_{K_i} N_i \rightarrow K_i$ of the map $q_i: N_{ij} \rightarrow K_i$ (i.e. the basechange of q_i from K_i to $N_i \times_{K_i} N_i$).

By Lemma 4.39 q_i is the blow-up of K_i in K_{ij} of codimension two, so ω_{q_i} is the exceptional divisor $\mathcal{O}_{N_{ij}}(M_{ij})$. Pulling back to A we get $\mathcal{O}_A(E)$, where E is the exceptional divisor of $\pi_{13}|_A$; i.e. $E = M_{ij} \times_{K_{ij}} M_{ij} \times_{K_{ji}} M_{ij} = A \cap B$.

Since $\omega_{K_i} \cong \mathcal{O}_{K_i}$, this relative canonical bundle is also $\omega_{N_{ij}}$, which by adjunction is $\mathcal{O}(N_i + N_j)|_{N_{ij}}$, i.e. $\mathcal{O}(0, N_i + N_j, 0)$ on pullback to A . But since $b = d$ on A we also have $\mathcal{O}(0, D)|_A = \mathcal{O}(0, N_i + N_j, 0)$ from its definition (4.44). The upshot is that

$$\mathcal{O}_{N_{ij}}(M_{ij}) \cong \mathcal{O}(N_i + N_j)|_{N_{ij}} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{O}_A(0, D) = \mathcal{O}_A(E). \quad (4.53)$$

It follows that (4.51) is $\pi_{13*}(\mathcal{O}_A(N_i, 0, 0)) \rightarrow \pi_{13*}(\mathcal{O}_A(N_i, 0, 0)(E))$. Since E is exceptional this is an isomorphism $\mathcal{O}_{N_i \times_{K_i} N_i}(N_i, 0) \xrightarrow{\cong} \mathcal{O}_{N_i \times_{K_i} N_i}(N_i, 0)$ as required.

Something similar happens for B . The map $\pi|_B$ projects B to $M_{ij} \times_{T^*Fl_{ij}} M_{ij} \subset K \times K$, contracting only the exceptional divisor $E = A \cap B$. It is the basechange via $M_{ij} \times_{T^*Fl_{ij}} M_{ij} \rightarrow K_{ij} \times_{T^*Fl_{ij}} K_{ij}$ of

$$M_{ij} \times_{K_{ji}} M_{ij} \rightarrow K_{ij} \times_{T^*Fl_{ij}} K_{ij},$$

which by Lemma 4.40 is the blow-up of $K_{ij} \times_{T^*Fl_{ij}} K_{ij}$ in the diagonal K_{ij} . Since this diagonal has codimension two, $\mathcal{O}(E)$ is the relative canonical bundle, which by computation is $(\omega_{Fl_i/Fl_{ij}}^{-1}, N_j, N_i, 0)$ (written in terms of the four factors of B (4.48)).

Therefore the line bundle $\mathcal{O}(N_i, 0, 0)(0, D)|_B = \mathcal{O}_B(N_i, N_j, N_i, 0)$ is isomorphic to $(\omega_{Fl_i/Fl_{ij}}(N_i), 0, 0, 0)(E) = (\omega_{Fl/Fl_{ij}}, 0, 0, 0)(E)$. Thus (4.52) is $\pi_{13*}(\mathcal{O}_B(\omega_{Fl/Fl_{ij}}, 0, 0, 0)) \rightarrow \pi_{13*}(\mathcal{O}_B(\omega_{Fl/Fl_{ij}}, 0, 0, 0)(E))$, which is an isomorphism with both equal to $\mathcal{O}_{M_{ij} \times_{T^*Fl_{ij}} M_{ij}}(\omega_{Fl/Fl_{ij}}, 0)$ since $E \subset B$ is exceptional.

So now (4.50) follows from (4.51) and (4.52), and (4.49) has become

$$U_i \star U_j \star U_i \cong \mathcal{O}_{N_i \times_{K_i} N_i}(N_i, 0)[-3] \oplus \mathcal{O}_{M_{ij} \times_{T^*Fl_{ij}} M_{ij}}(\omega_{Fl/Fl_{ij}}, 0)[-3].$$

But this is $U_i[-2] \oplus U_{ij}$, as claimed.

Finally we describe the map $\text{id} \star \text{ev}_j \star \text{id}$. By (4.45) we consider (the shift by $[-2]$ of) the connecting homomorphism of the exact sequence

$$\begin{aligned} 0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{K \times N_i \times_{K_i} N_i}(0, N_i, 0) &\rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{(K \times N_i \times_{K_i} N_i) \cup_{K \times N_{ij} \times_{K_i} N_i} (K \times N_j \times_{K_j} N_{ij} \times_{K_i} N_i)}(0, D) \\ &\rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{K \times N_j \times_{K_j} N_{ij} \times_{K_i} N_i}(0, D) \rightarrow 0. \end{aligned}$$

We must take the derived tensor product with $\mathcal{O}_{N_i \times_{K_i} N_i}(N_i, 0, 0)[-1]$ and then apply π_{13*} . This derived tensor product has Tor_0 and Tor_1 terms, as shown above; the Tor_0 terms (i.e. the ordinary tensor product) sit inside the exact sequence

$$\begin{aligned} 0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{N_i \times_{K_i} N_i \times_{K_i} N_i}(N_i, N_i, 0) &\rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{(N_i \times_{K_i} N_i \times_{K_i} N_i) \cup B}(N_i, 0, 0)(0, D) \\ &\rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{A \cup B}(N_i, 0, 0)(0, D) \rightarrow 0, \quad (4.54) \end{aligned}$$

in the above notation. Only the last term arises from a transverse intersection; i.e. the last term is the full derived tensor product.

Now by mapping the complexes representing the full tensor products to this exact sequence of Tor_0 s, a simple argument valid in any derived category shows the following. The connecting homomorphism of the above exact sequence is the same as the connecting homomorphism in the exact triangle of full tensor products, composed with the projection from the full tensor product on the left hand side to its Tor_0 term. But the map b of Proposition 4.27 is precisely $(\pi_{13*} \text{ of})$ this projection from $\pi_{12}^* U_i \otimes \pi_{23}^* U_i$ to $\text{Tor}_0(\pi_{12}^* U_i, \pi_{23}^* U_i)$.

So we take π_{13*} of the exact sequence (4.54). We showed above that the inclusion of $U_i[-2]$ into $U_i \star U_j \star U_i \cong U_i[-2] \oplus U_{ij}$ is induced by the inclusion of $\mathcal{O}_A(N_i, 0, 0)(0, D)(-E) \cong \mathcal{O}_A(N_i, 0, 0)$ (by (4.53)) into $\mathcal{O}_{A \cup B}(N_i, 0, 0)(0, D)$, whose fiber product with (4.54) gives the exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{N_i \times_{K_i} N_i \times_{K_i} N_i}(N_i, N_i, 0) \rightarrow \mathcal{I}_{E \subset N_i \times_{K_i} N_i \times_{K_i} N_i}(N_i, 0, 0)(0, D) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_A(N_i, 0, 0) \rightarrow 0.$$

Taking π_{13*} of this sequence gives an isomorphism $R^0 \pi_{13*} \mathcal{O}_A(N_i, 0, 0) \cong R^1 \pi_{13*} \mathcal{O}_{N_i \times_{K_i} N_i \times_{K_i} N_i}(N_i, N_i, 0)$, which by the above working is the morphism $b \circ (\text{id} \star \text{ev}_j \star \text{id})|_{U_i[-2]}: U_i[-2] \xrightarrow{\sim} U_i[-2]$ after shifting by $[-2]$. \square

Remark: One can show that the previous result is equivalent to the following fact about Mukai flops. (We restrict attention to the $n = 3$ case for sake of exposition; in higher dimensions we just get a family version of this case.) We let N_{12} be the total space of the $\mathcal{O}(-1, -1)$ -bundle over $Fl(\mathbb{C}^3)$. This has maps q_1, q_2 to $T^*(\mathbb{P}^2)^*, T^*\mathbb{P}^2$ which are both the blow-up of their image in the zero section. Then on $D^b(T^*\mathbb{P}^2)$, $q_{2*} \omega q_1^* q_1^* q_2^* = \text{id} \oplus H^*(\iota_{\mathbb{P}^2}^*(\cdot)(-1)) \otimes \iota_{\mathbb{P}^2*} \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(-2)$, where ω is the canonical bundle of N_{12} (and therefore of the q_i). This gives a perhaps more conceptual reason why $q_{1*} q_2^*: D^b(T^*\mathbb{P}^2) \rightarrow D^b(T^*(\mathbb{P}^2)^*)$ is not an equivalence [Kw, Nm]; if it were its adjoint $q_{2*} \omega q_1^*$ would be its inverse.

Proposition 4.55 *The compositions*

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & & U_i \star U_j \star U_i & \xrightarrow{\text{id} \star \text{id} \star \text{ev}_i} & \\ U_{ij} & \nearrow & & & U_i \star U_j \\ & \searrow & U_j \star U_i \star U_j & \xleftarrow{\text{ev}_j \star \text{id} \star \text{id}} & \end{array}$$

are the same map, which we call τ_{ij} .

Proof. The key to this result is that there is a canonical morphism τ_{ij} in

$$\text{Hom}^0(U_{ij}, U_i \star U_j) = \text{Ext}^1(\mathcal{O}_{M_{ij} \times_{T^* Fl_{ij}} M_{ij}}(\omega_{Fl/Fl_{ij}}, 0), \mathcal{O}_{N_j \times_{K_j} N_{ij} \times_{K_i} N_i}(D)).$$

Letting P and Q denote $N_j \times_{K_j} N_{ij} \times_{K_i} N_i$ and $M_{ij} \times_{T^* Fl_{ij}} M_{ij}$ respectively, it is the connecting homomorphism of the standard exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_P(D) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{P \cup Q}(2N_i + 2N_j, 0) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_Q(\omega_{Fl/Fl_{ij}}, 0) \rightarrow 0. \quad (4.56)$$

Here we are using a number of easily checked facts. Firstly, on P , $\mathcal{O}(D)$ (4.44) is isomorphic to $\mathcal{O}(\omega_{Fl/Fl_{ij}}, -N_i - N_j, 0)$ (written with respect to the three factors of $N_j \times_{K_j} N_{ij} \times_{K_i} N_i$). This can be proved by expanding everything in terms of the L_i using (4.2) and $\omega_{Fl/Fl_{ij}} \cong L_i^{-2} L_j^{-2} L_{i-1} L_{j+1} = \mathcal{O}(2N_i + 2N_j)$, and then moving $L_{k \neq j}$ across the first fiber product using the fact that such line bundles are pulled back from K_j .

Secondly, $P \cap Q = M_{ij} \times_{K_{ij}} M_{ij} \times_{K_{ji}} M_{ij}$ is a divisor in both P and Q , and as a divisor in Q it defines the line bundle $\mathcal{O}_Q(0, N_i + N_j, 0)$. This is because $P \cap Q \subset Q$ is the pullback of $M_{ij} \subset N_{ij}$ under $N_j \times_{K_j} N_{ij} \times_{K_i} N_i \rightarrow N_{ij}$, and $\mathcal{O}_{N_{ij}}(M_{ij})$ is $\mathcal{O}(N_i + N_j)|_{N_{ij}}$ (4.53).

By symmetry both maps of Proposition 4.55 must be the same multiple of this canonical morphism τ_{ij} , but for completeness we check that this multiple is 1.

Using the description (4.16) of $U_i \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_\Delta$ as the connecting homomorphism of the exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_\Delta \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\Delta \cup (N_i \times_{K_i} N_i)}(N_i, 0) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{N_i \times_{K_i} N_i}(N_i, 0) \rightarrow 0,$$

we pull back by π_{12}^* to $K \times K \times K$, tensor with $\pi_{23}^*(U_i \star U_j)$ and pushdown by π_{13*} to give $\text{id} \star \text{id} \star \text{ev}_i: U_i \star U_j \star U_i \rightarrow U_i \star U_j$. The proof of Proposition 4.46 computes this tensor product and pushdown in detail so we follow our morphism (4.16) through that proof. We see that $\text{id} \star \text{id} \star \text{ev}_i$ is represented by π_{13*} of the connecting homomorphism (shifted by $[-3]$) of the exact sequence

$$\begin{aligned} 0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\Delta_{N_j \times_{K_j} N_{ij} \times_{K_i} N_i}}(0, N_j, N_i, 0) \rightarrow \\ \mathcal{O}_{(\Delta_{N_j \times_{K_j} N_{ij} \times_{K_i} N_i}) \cup (A \cup B)}(N_i, N_j, N_i, 0) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{A \cup B}(N_i, N_j, N_i, 0) \rightarrow 0, \end{aligned}$$

in the notation of the proof of Proposition 4.46.

$U_{ij} \rightarrow U_i \star U_j \star U_i$ is induced by the inclusion of $\mathcal{O}_B(N_i, N_j, N_i, 0)(-E)$ into the last sheaf in the above exact sequence. Therefore we pull back the exact sequence by this map to give

$$\begin{aligned} 0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\Delta_{N_j \times_{K_j} N_{ij} \times_{K_i} N_i}}(0, N_j, N_i, 0) \rightarrow \\ \mathcal{O}_{(\Delta_{N_j \times_{K_j} N_{ij} \times_{K_i} N_i}) \cup B}(N_i, N_j, N_i, 0)(L) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_B(N_i, N_j, N_i, 0)(L) \rightarrow 0, \end{aligned}$$

whose connecting homomorphism gives (after applying $\pi_{13*}[-3]$) the composition $U_{ij} \rightarrow U_i \star U_j \star U_i \rightarrow U_i \star U_j$ we require. Here

$$L = \mathcal{O}_{(\Delta_{N_j \times_{K_j} N_{ij} \times_{K_i} N_i}) \cup B}(0, L_j^{-1} L_{j+1}, L_j^{-1} L_i, 0)$$

is the line bundle defined by minus the divisor given by the intersection of A with $\Delta_{N_j} \times_{K_j} N_{ij} \times_{K_i} N_i$.

Pushing down as in the proof of Proposition 4.46 gives the exact sequence (4.56), so the composition we require is its connecting homomorphism – our canonical morphism τ_{ij} .

By symmetry the same is true of the other morphism. \square

Theorem 4.57 *There is an isomorphism $U_i \star T_j \star T_i \cong T_j \star T_i \star U_j$ which intertwines the evaluation maps $\text{ev}_i \star \text{id} \star \text{id}$ and $\text{id} \star \text{id} \star \text{ev}_j$ from the two kernels to $T_j \star T_i$.*

Taking cones on these two maps, $T_i \star T_j \star T_i \cong T_i \star T_j \star T_i$ for $|i - j| = 1$.

Proof. Expanding out $U_i \star T_j \star T_i$ gives the cone on

$$\begin{array}{ccc} U_i \star U_j \star U_i & \xrightarrow{\text{id} \star \text{id} \star \text{ev}_i} & U_i \star U_j \\ \text{id} \star \text{ev}_j \star \text{id} \downarrow & & \downarrow \text{id} \star \text{ev}_j \\ U_i \star U_i & \xrightarrow{\text{id} \star \text{ev}_i} & U_i. \end{array} \quad (4.58)$$

If we use $\text{id} \star \text{ev}_i$ to split $U_i \star U_i$ as in Proposition 4.27, then by Propositions 4.46, 4.55 and 4.27 we get

$$\begin{array}{ccc} U_{ij} \oplus U_i[-2] & \xrightarrow{\tau_{ij} \oplus u_1} & U_i \star U_j \\ \text{id} \star \text{ev}_j \star \text{id} \downarrow & & \downarrow \text{id} \star \text{ev}_j \\ U_i \oplus U_i[-2] & \xrightarrow{\text{id} \oplus 0} & U_i. \end{array} \quad (4.59)$$

where the exact form of u_1 will not concern us.

We map

$$\text{Cone}(U_{ij} \xrightarrow{\tau_{ij}} U_i \star U_j) \quad (4.60)$$

into the cone on (4.59) as follows. U_{ij} maps to the first term of (4.59) as the first summand. $U_i \star U_j$ maps to the top right term via the identity and to the bottom left term by $\text{id} \star \text{ev}_j \oplus 0$. To check this is really a morphism in $D^b(K \times K)$ we need only check that the first vertical arrow of (4.59) acts on U_{ij} as $(\text{id} \star \text{ev}_j) \circ \tau_{ij} \oplus 0$. But the first factor of this map is determined by the commutativity of (4.58), while for the second we note that

$$\text{Hom}^0(U_{ij}, U_i[-2]) \cong \text{Hom}^0\left(\mathcal{O}_{M_{ij} \times T^* Fl_{ij} M_{ij}}(\omega_{Fl/Fl_{ij}}, 0), \mathcal{O}_{N_i \times K_i N_i}(N_i, 0)\right)$$

vanishes, since there are no morphisms $\mathcal{O}_A \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_B$ unless there is an irreducible component of B contained in A .

This morphism is a quasi-isomorphism, since by the second part of Proposition 4.46 what remains is

$$\begin{array}{ccc} U_i[-2] & & \\ u_2 \oplus \text{id} \downarrow & & \\ U_i \oplus U_i[-2] & \xrightarrow{\text{id} \oplus 0} & U_i, \end{array}$$

for some u_2 , by Proposition 4.46. But this is quasi-isomorphic to zero.

So by symmetry there is a similar quasi-isomorphism from $\text{Cone}(U_{ij} \xrightarrow{\tau_{ij}} U_i \star U_j)$ to $T_j \star T_i \star U_j$, making the latter isomorphic to $U_i \star T_j \star T_i$.

Composing $\text{ev}_i \star \text{id} \star \text{id}: U_i \star T_j \star T_i \rightarrow T_j \star T_i$ with the quasi-isomorphism from (4.60) gives the morphism of cones

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & & \text{ev}_i \star \text{id} & & \\ & \text{---} & \text{---} & \text{---} & \\ U_{ij} & \xrightarrow{\tau_{ij}} & U_i \star U_j & & U_j \star U_i \xrightarrow{\text{id} \star \text{ev}_i} U_j \\ & \text{---} & \text{id} \star \text{ev}_j & \nearrow & \downarrow \text{ev}_j \star \text{id} \\ & \text{---} & \tau_{ji} & \searrow & U_i \xrightarrow{\text{ev}_i} \text{id} \\ & & & & \downarrow \text{ev}_i \end{array}$$

But by similar working this is exactly the morphism of cones that comes from composing $\text{id} \star \text{id} \star \text{ev}_j: T_j \star T_i \star U_j \rightarrow T_j \star T_i$ with the quasi-isomorphism from $\text{Cone}(U_{ij} \xrightarrow{\tau_{ij}} U_i \star U_j)$ to $T_j \star T_i \star U_j$. \square

Remark: We note in passing that the faithfulness results of [KS, ST] can be used to show that our braid group action on $D^b(T^*Fl)$ is faithful. The transverse slice to a subregular nilpotent matrix gives a surface X in $K = T^*Fl$ with an A_n chain of -2 -spheres C_i . The C_i are the transverse intersection of the subvarieties N_i with the surface. It follows that the Fourier-Mukai kernels (4.14, 4.18) for U_i and T_i restrict, on $X \times X \subset K \times K$, to the standard kernels for the Dehn twists [ST] about the structure sheaves \mathcal{O}_{C_i} of the C_i – see (5.1, 5.2) where these are reviewed.

Therefore the two types of derived category twist, and the braid group actions they generate, are intertwined by restriction from K to X ; i.e. the

following diagram commutes.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} D^b(K) & \xrightarrow{T_i} & D^b(K) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ D^b(X) & \xrightarrow{T_i} & D^b(X). \end{array}$$

Thus the faithfulness of the lower action implies the same of the upper action.

4.5 Extension to the affine braid group

As noted in [ST, Example 3.9], the braid group action of that paper on the derived category of coherent sheaves on a surface with an A_{n-1} -chain of -2 -curves C_i can be extended to an action of the *affine* braid group. If we take generators of the braid group to be $T_i \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} T_{\mathcal{O}_{C_i}}$, the Dehn twists about the structure sheaves \mathcal{O}_{C_i} described in Section 5.1, then we define the extra generator

$$T = T_0 = T_n \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} T_{\mathcal{O}_{E(1, \dots, 1)}}. \quad (4.61)$$

This is the Dehn twist about $\mathcal{O}_E(1, \dots, 1)$, the structure sheaf of the entire chain $E = \cup_i C_i$ twisted by the line bundle on E which has degree 1 on each C_i . This commutes with T_i for $2 \leq i \leq n-2$ and braids with T_1 and T_{n-1} , so defines an affine braid group action.

Now it is an easy calculation that $T_{\mathcal{O}_{C_i}}(\mathcal{O}_{C_{i+1} \cup \dots \cup C_{n-1}}(0, 1, \dots, 1))$ is isomorphic to $\mathcal{O}_{C_i \cup \dots \cup C_{n-1}}(0, 1, \dots, 1)$. Thus, by induction,

$$\mathcal{L}_1 T_1 T_2 \dots T_{n-2}(\mathcal{O}_{C_{n-1}}) \cong \mathcal{O}_E(1, 1, \dots, 1),$$

where \mathcal{L}_1 is the functor of tensoring with a line bundle L_1 whose restriction to E is $\mathcal{O}_E(1, 0, \dots, 0)$ (for the purposes of this motivational section we may assume that $\mathcal{O}_E(1, 0, \dots, 0)$ extends to a line bundle L_1 on the surface).

Thus, by [ST, Lemma 2.11], the twist $T = T_{\mathcal{O}_E(1, \dots, 1)}$ can be written as

$$T = \text{ad}(\mathcal{L}_1 T_1 \dots T_{n-2}) T_{\mathcal{O}_{C_{n-1}}} = (\mathcal{L}_1 T_1 \dots T_{n-2}) T_{n-1} (T'_{n-2} \dots T'_1 \mathcal{L}_1^{-1}). \quad (4.62)$$

Returning to the cotangent bundle of the flag variety, the definition (4.61) does not easily generalise to our situation, but (4.62) certainly does.

Define the kernel $T = T_0 = T_n \in D^b(K \times K)$ to be

$$((T_1 \star T_2 \star \dots \star T_{n-2}) \star T_{n-1} \star (T'_{n-2} \star \dots \star T'_2 \star T'_1))(L_1^{-1}, L_1). \quad (4.63)$$

From now on we will often suppress the \star s in similar long formulae. We also introduce the notation that if L is a line bundle on K then $\mathcal{L} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathcal{O}_\Delta \otimes \pi_1^* L = \mathcal{O}_\Delta \otimes \pi_2^* L$ is the kernel for $L \otimes (\cdot)$. That is, \mathcal{L} is the line bundle L supported on the diagonal of $K \times K$, and we have $S \star \mathcal{L} = S(L, 0)$, $\mathcal{L} \star S = S(0, L)$ for any kernel S . Thus (4.63) can be rewritten

$$T = (\mathcal{L}_1 T_1 T_2 \dots T_{n-2}) T_{n-1} (T'_{n-2} \dots T'_2 T'_1 \mathcal{L}_1^{-1}). \quad (4.64)$$

For $i \neq j$, L_i is pulled back from K_j , so the line bundles $(L_i, 0)$ and $(0, L_i)$ are isomorphic on restriction to $\Delta \cup (N_j \times_{K_j} N_j)$. Thus $T_j(0, L_i) = T_j(L_i, 0)$, i.e. $\mathcal{L}_i \star T_j = T_j \star \mathcal{L}_i$ for $i \neq j$. Using this and the braiding we have already proved, we automatically get the following.

Proposition 4.65 *For $2 \leq i \leq n-2$, we have $T \star T_i \cong T_i \star T$.*

Proof. As explained above we can commute T_i past \mathcal{L}_1^{-1} in (4.64), and then past T'_j , $j < i-1$ using Propositions 4.36 and 4.33. This gives

$$T \star T_i \cong (\mathcal{L}_1 T_1 T_2 \dots T_{n-2}) T_{n-1} (T'_{n-2} \dots T'_i T'_{i-1}) T_i (T'_{i-2} \dots T'_2 T'_1 \mathcal{L}_1^{-1}).$$

But T_i and T_{i-1} braid, so that $T'_i T'_{i-1} T_i \cong T_{i-1} T'_i T'_{i-1}$, and then this new T_{i-1} commutes past T'_j and T_j for $j > i$, yielding

$$(\mathcal{L}_1 T_1 \dots T_{i-1} T_i) T_{i-1} (T_{i+1} \dots T_{n-2}) T_{n-1} (T'_{n-2} \dots T'_i T'_{i-1} T'_{i-2} \dots T'_1 \mathcal{L}_1^{-1}).$$

So using $T_{i-1} T_i T_{i-1} \cong T_i T_{i-1} T_i$ we get

$$(\mathcal{L}_1 T_1 \dots T_{i-2} T_i T_{i-1} T_i T_{i+1} \dots T_{n-2}) T_{n-1} (T'_{n-2} \dots T'_1 \mathcal{L}_1^{-1}).$$

Commuting T_i past $\mathcal{L}_1 T_1 \dots T_{i-2}$ gives $T_i \star T$, as required. \square

Similarly the next braid relation is also a pure algebraic formality now that we know that T_{n-1} commutes with \mathcal{L}_1 :

Proposition 4.66 *$T \star T_{n-1} \star T \cong T_{n-1} \star T \star T_{n-1}$.*

Proof. $T \star T_{n-1} \star T$ is

$$(\mathcal{L}_1 T_1 \dots T_{n-2}) T_{n-1} (T'_{n-2} \dots T'_1 \mathcal{L}_1^{-1}) T_{n-1} (\mathcal{L}_1 T_1 \dots T_{n-2}) T_{n-1} (T'_{n-2} \dots T'_1 \mathcal{L}_1^{-1}).$$

We commute the middle T_{n-1} past $T'_{n-3} \dots T'_1 \mathcal{L}_1^{-1}$ to give

$$(\mathcal{L}_1 T_1 \dots T_{n-2}) T_{n-1} T'_{n-2} T_{n-1} T_{n-2} T_{n-1} (T'_{n-2} \dots T'_1 \mathcal{L}_1^{-1}).$$

Because T_{n-2} and T_{n-1} braid, $T'_{n-2}T_{n-1}T_{n-2}T_{n-1}T'_{n-2} \cong T_{n-1}$, leaving

$$(\mathcal{L}_1 T_1 \dots T_{n-2}) T_{n-1} T_{n-1} (T'_{n-3} \dots T'_1 \mathcal{L}_1^{-1}). \quad (4.67)$$

Similarly, $T_{n-1} \star T \star T_{n-1}$ is

$$(\mathcal{L}_1 T_1 \dots T_{n-3}) T_{n-1} T_{n-2} T_{n-1} T'_{n-2} T_{n-1} (T'_{n-3} \dots T'_1 \mathcal{L}_1^{-1}),$$

which by the braiding of T_{n-2} and T_{n-1} is

$$(\mathcal{L}_1 T_1 \dots T_{n-3}) T_{n-2} T_{n-1} T_{n-1} (T'_{n-3} \dots T'_1 \mathcal{L}_1^{-1}).$$

But this is (4.67). \square

The final braid relation is not quite such a formality, but requires also the observation from (4.18, 4.26) that $T'_i \cong T_i(L_i L_{i-1}^{-1}, L_i L_{i+1}^{-1})$, i.e.

$$T'_i \cong \mathcal{L}_i \star \mathcal{L}_{i+1}^{-1} \star T_i \star \mathcal{L}_i \star \mathcal{L}_{i-1}^{-1}. \quad (4.68)$$

Proposition 4.69 $T \star T_1 \star T \cong T_1 \star T \star T_1$.

Proof. By the same reasoning as in Proposition 4.66, T_1 braids with

$$S \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (\mathcal{L}_{n-1} T_{n-1} \dots T_2) T_1 (T'_2 \dots T'_{n-1} \mathcal{L}_{n-1}^{-1}),$$

i.e. $T_1 \star S \star T_1 \cong S \star T_1 \star S$. But we know that T_1 commutes with \mathcal{L}_2 , so the above also equals

$$S = (\mathcal{L}_{n-1} T_{n-1} \dots T_2 \mathcal{L}_2) T_1 (\mathcal{L}_2^{-1} T'_2 \dots T'_{n-1} \mathcal{L}_{n-1}^{-1}). \quad (4.70)$$

We can rewrite T (4.63) as

$$T = (\mathcal{L}_1 T'_{n-1} \dots T'_2) T_1 (T_2 \dots T_{n-1} \mathcal{L}_1^{-1}),$$

by using the braid relations first for T_{n-1} and T_{n-2} , then T_{n-2} and T_{n-3} on the result, all the way down to T_2 and T_1 . Commuting \mathcal{L}_1 with T_i for all $i \geq 2$, this can be rewritten

$$T = (T'_{n-1} \dots T'_2 \mathcal{L}_1) T_1 (\mathcal{L}_1^{-1} T_2 \dots T_{n-1}). \quad (4.71)$$

But by (4.68), $T'_{n-1} \dots T'_2 \mathcal{L}_1 = \mathcal{L}_{n-1} \mathcal{L}_n^{-1} T_{n-1} T_{n-2} \dots T_2 \mathcal{L}_2$ and L_n is trivial, so we can rewrite (4.71) as (4.70). Thus $T = S$, which braids with T_1 . \square

5 Actions of the braid cobordism category on derived categories of coherent sheaves

We now extend the braid group actions of [ST] (on surfaces X with A_n -chains of -2 -spheres C_i) and Section 4 (on T^*Fl) to actions of the braid cobordism category. The latter case proceeds along similar lines to the former, which we tackle now.

We are guided by the action of the braid cobordism category on the homotopy category $\mathcal{C}(A_n)$ of Section 2. Using the formality result of [KS] it is shown in [ST] that the differential graded algebra $\mathrm{RHom}(\oplus_i \mathcal{O}_{C_i}, \oplus_i \mathcal{O}_{C_i})$ is quasi-isomorphic to $A_n \otimes \mathbb{C}$, so that its derived category of differential graded modules is equivalent to that of $A_n \otimes \mathbb{C}$. Under this equivalence, \mathcal{O}_{C_i} is mapped to P_i , the twists T_i, T'_i reviewed below (5.1, 5.2) map to R_i, R'_i , and $\mathrm{ev}_i, \mathrm{ev}'_i$ become β_i, γ_i .

So the work in the next section is to lift the positive (3.5, 3.6) and negative (3.7, 3.8) braid moves on $\mathcal{C}(A_n)$ to $D^b(X)$. This is done in (5.35) and (5.36) respectively. The positive moves are fairly easy, the negative moves require some technical work, in particular Proposition 5.27.

5.1 Surfaces with chains of rational curves

Let X be a smooth quasi-projective surface with an A_n -chain of -2 -spheres C_i : the exceptional set of the minimal resolution of an A_n surface singularity. Then ω_X is trivial in a neighbourhood of $E = \cup_i C_i$; for simplicity we will assume that ω_X is globally trivial and fix a trivialisation $\theta \in H^0(\omega_X)$ (with a little more work what follows can be pushed through using a trivialisation defined only on some Zariski open subset $U \supset E$ of X).

A (weak) braid group action is constructed on the bounded derived category of coherent sheaves $D^b(X)$ on X in [ST], with generators T_i fitting into distinguished triangles

$$U_i(\mathcal{F}) \stackrel{\mathrm{def}}{=} \mathcal{O}_{C_i} \otimes \mathrm{RHom}(\mathcal{O}_{C_i}, \mathcal{F}) \xrightarrow{\mathrm{ev}_i} \mathcal{F} \rightarrow T_i(\mathcal{F}), \quad (5.1)$$

and inverses T'_i

$$T'_i(\mathcal{F}) \rightarrow \mathcal{F} \xrightarrow{\mathrm{ev}'_i} \mathcal{O}_{C_i} \otimes \mathrm{RHom}(\mathcal{O}_{C_i}, \mathcal{F})[2] = U_i(\mathcal{F})[2]. \quad (5.2)$$

Using very similar (but easier) methods to those in Section 4.2 one shows that these are represented by the Fourier-Mukai kernels $U_i \stackrel{\mathrm{def}}{=} \mathcal{O}_{C_i}^\vee \boxtimes \mathcal{O}_{C_i} \cong$

$$\mathcal{O}_{C_i \times C_i}(C_i, 0)[-1],$$

$$T_i \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathcal{O}_{\Delta \cup (C_i \times C_i)}(C_i, 0) \quad \text{and} \quad T'_i \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathcal{O}_{\Delta \cup (C_i \times C_i)}(L_i)$$

on $X \times X$ (cf. (4.18) and (4.26)). Here L_i is \mathcal{O}_Δ glued across Δ_{C_i} to $\mathcal{O}_{C_i \times C_i}(C_i, 0)(-\Delta_{C_i})$, using the fact that the latter restricts on Δ_{C_i} to $\Omega_{C_i}^1(C_i)$ which is isomorphic to $\mathcal{O}_{\Delta_{C_i}}$ using adjunction and the trivialisation θ of $\omega_X|_{C_i}$.

The exact triangles (5.1) and (5.2) then arise from the exact sequences of Fourier-Mukai kernels

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_\Delta \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\Delta \cup (C_i \times C_i)}(C_i, 0) \xrightarrow{r} \mathcal{O}_{C_i \times C_i}(C_i, 0) \rightarrow 0 \quad (5.3)$$

and

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{C_i \times C_i}(C_i, 0) \xrightarrow{i} \mathcal{O}_{\Delta \cup (C_i \times C_i)}(L_i) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_\Delta \rightarrow 0. \quad (5.4)$$

Taking the Yoneda product of these two extensions gives the connecting morphism $\text{ev}_i \circ \text{ev}'_i: \mathcal{O}_\Delta \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_\Delta[2]$ in the exact triangle

$$\mathcal{O}_\Delta[1] \rightarrow \text{Cone}\left(\mathcal{O}_{\Delta \cup (C_i \times C_i)}(C_i, 0) \xrightarrow{i \circ r} \mathcal{O}_{\Delta \cup (C_i \times C_i)}(L_i)\right) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_\Delta \quad (5.5)$$

which arises from the exact sequence given by splicing (5.3) and (5.4) together:

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_\Delta \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\Delta \cup (C_i \times C_i)}(C_i, 0) \xrightarrow{i \circ r} \mathcal{O}_{\Delta \cup (C_i \times C_i)}(L_i) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_\Delta \rightarrow 0.$$

The sheaf $\mathcal{O}_{C_i \times C_i}(C_i, 0)(-\Delta_{C_i})$ naturally injects into both terms of the Cone in (5.5); take cokernels to give the following.

Lemma 5.6 *The natural transformation $\text{ev}_i \circ \text{ev}'_i: \text{id} \rightarrow \text{id}[2]$ is represented by the morphism $\text{ev}_i \circ \text{ev}'_i: \mathcal{O}_\Delta \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_\Delta[2]$ in the exact triangle*

$$\mathcal{O}_\Delta[1] \rightarrow \text{Cone}\left(\mathcal{O}_\Delta(\Delta_{C_i}) \xrightarrow{i \circ r} \mathcal{O}_{\Delta \cup 2\Delta_{C_i}}\right) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_\Delta \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_\Delta[2],$$

where $2\Delta_{C_i}$ denotes the thickening of Δ_{C_i} in $C_i \times C_i$ only; i.e. the pushforward to $X \times X$ of the subscheme of $C_i \times C_i$ defined by the ideal sheaf $\mathcal{I}_{\Delta_{C_i}}^2$. \square

It is a result of Gerstenhaber and Schack [K] that there is a canonical isomorphism

$$\text{Ext}^{i+j}(\mathcal{O}_\Delta, \mathcal{O}_\Delta) \cong \bigoplus_{i+j=k} H^i(\mathcal{E}xt^j(\mathcal{O}_\Delta, \mathcal{O}_\Delta)) \cong \bigoplus_{i+j=k} H^i(\Lambda^j T_\Delta).$$

In our situation, fixing $i + j = 2$ and contracting with the trivialisation θ of ω_X gives

$$\mathrm{Ext}^2(\mathcal{O}_\Delta, \mathcal{O}_\Delta) \cong H^0(\Omega_X^2) \oplus H^1(\Omega_X^1) \oplus H^2(\mathcal{O}_X). \quad (5.7)$$

Later it will be important that here we have fixed an identification of T_X with the normal bundle to Δ ; our convention is that in the splitting $T_{X \times X}|_\Delta \cong T_X \oplus T_X$ induced by the two factors, T_X maps to the normal bundle as the image of

$$TX \ni v \mapsto (v, -v) \in T_X \oplus T_X. \quad (5.8)$$

As a divisor, $C_i \subset X$ defines a de Rham class $[C_i] \in H^1(\Omega_X^1)$ in the following way (which gives the usual cohomology class $[C_i] \in H^{1,1}(X)$ if X is compact). Think of $H^1(\Omega_X^1)$ as $\mathrm{Ext}^1(\mathcal{O}_X, \Omega_X^1)$, which has a map from $\mathrm{Ext}^1(\mathcal{O}_{C_i}, \Omega_X^1) = H^0(\mathcal{E}xt^1(\mathcal{O}_{C_i}, \Omega_X^1)) = H^0(\Omega_X^1(C_i)) = \mathrm{Hom}(T_X, \nu_{C_i})$. The canonical element of the latter (projection of a tangent vector to the normal bundle) defines the extension

$$0 \rightarrow \Omega_X^1 \rightarrow \Omega_X^1(\log C_i) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{C_i} \rightarrow 0,$$

where the last map takes the residue of logarithmic forms on C_i . The map $\mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{C_i}$ pulls this back to the extension

$$0 \rightarrow \Omega_X^1 \rightarrow \Omega_X^1(\log C_i) \times_{\mathcal{O}_{C_i}} \mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow 0, \quad (5.9)$$

whose extension class is $[C_i] \in H^1(\Omega_X^1)$.

Proposition 5.10 *The class of $\mathrm{ev}_i \circ \mathrm{ev}'_i \in \mathrm{Ext}^2(\mathcal{O}_\Delta, \mathcal{O}_\Delta)$ of Lemma 5.6 can be described, via the isomorphism (5.7), as the de Rham class $[C_i] \in H^1(\Omega_X^1) \subset \mathrm{Ext}^2(\mathcal{O}_\Delta, \mathcal{O}_\Delta)$.*

Proof. Dualising (5.9) shows that $[C_i] \in H^1(\Omega_X^1) = \mathrm{Ext}^1(T_X, \mathcal{O}_X)$ defines the extension

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow \mathcal{F} \rightarrow T_X \rightarrow 0, \quad (5.11)$$

where \mathcal{F} is the dual of $\{(\sigma, f) \in \Omega_X^1(\log C_i) \oplus \mathcal{O}_X : \mathrm{Res}_{C_i} \sigma = f|_{C_i} \in \mathcal{O}_{C_i}\} = \Omega_X^1(\log C_i) \times_{\mathcal{O}_{C_i}} \mathcal{O}_X$. Thus it is easy to see that \mathcal{F} is

$$\{(v, s) \in T_X \oplus \mathcal{O}(C_i) : \pi(v) = s|_{C_i}\} = T_X \times_{\nu_{C_i}} \mathcal{O}(C_i), \quad (5.12)$$

where $\pi : T_X \rightarrow \nu_{C_i}$ is the canonical projection to $\mathcal{O}_{C_i}(C_i)$. It therefore also sits inside the exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow T_X(-\log C_i) \rightarrow \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(C_i) \rightarrow 0, \quad (5.13)$$

where $T_X(-\log C_i) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \ker(T_X \xrightarrow{\pi} \nu_{C_i})$ is the dual of $\Omega_X^1(\log C_i)$.

Meanwhile $\mathcal{E}xt_{X \times X}^1(\mathcal{O}_\Delta, \mathcal{O}_\Delta) \cong \Omega_\Delta^1$ is represented by the universal extension

$$0 \rightarrow \Omega_\Delta^1 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{2\Delta} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_\Delta \rightarrow 0, \quad (5.14)$$

which contraction with $\theta \in H^0(\omega_X)$ makes into

$$0 \rightarrow T_\Delta \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{2\Delta} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_\Delta \rightarrow 0. \quad (5.15)$$

Therefore $[C_i] \in H^1(\mathcal{E}xt^1(\mathcal{O}_\Delta, \mathcal{O}_\Delta)) \subset \text{Ext}^2(\mathcal{O}_\Delta, \mathcal{O}_\Delta)$ is represented by the splicing together of the exact sequences (5.15) and (the pushforward to Δ of) (5.11):

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_\Delta \rightarrow \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{2\Delta} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_\Delta \rightarrow 0. \quad (5.16)$$

Now $T_X(-\log C_i)$ injects into \mathcal{F} (5.13) and under θ it injects into Ω_X^1 as $\Omega_X^1(\log C_i)(-C_i)$, with quotient $\Omega_{C_i}^1$. Therefore it injects into $\mathcal{O}_{2\Delta}$ with quotient $\mathcal{O}_{\Delta \cup 2\Delta_{C_i}}$, with C_i thickened only inside $C_i \times C_i$ as described in Lemma 5.6. So taking the quotient of the central two terms of (5.16) by $T_X(-\log C_i)$ gives, by (5.13), the exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_\Delta \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_\Delta(\Delta_{C_i}) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\Delta \cup 2\Delta_{C_i}} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_\Delta \rightarrow 0.$$

But this is exactly what represents $\text{ev}_i \circ \text{ev}'_i$, by Lemma 5.6. \square

So an element of $H^1(\Omega_X^1) \subset \text{Ext}^2(\mathcal{O}_\Delta, \mathcal{O}_\Delta) = \text{Hom}^0(\mathcal{O}_\Delta, \mathcal{O}_\Delta[2])$ induces, by Fourier-Mukai transform, a morphism $\mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}[2]$ for any $\mathcal{F} \in D^b(X)$. In particular, for every proper curve $D \subset X$ we induce an element of $\text{Ext}^2(\mathcal{O}_D, \mathcal{O}_D) = H^1(\Omega_D^1)$, which is described as one might expect.

Lemma 5.17 *The diagram*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} H^1(\Omega_X^1) & \hookrightarrow & \text{Ext}^2(\mathcal{O}_\Delta, \mathcal{O}_\Delta) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ H^1(\Omega_D^1) & \xlongequal{\quad} & \text{Ext}^2(\mathcal{O}_D, \mathcal{O}_D) \end{array}$$

commutes, where the vertical arrows are restriction to D and the Fourier-Mukai action, respectively.

Proof. Working through the Fourier-Mukai transform this is basically the statement that the induced map on normal bundles $\nu_\Delta \rightarrow \nu_{D \times X}$ (on the intersection Δ_D) gives, after contraction with θ , the restriction map $\Omega_X^1 \rightarrow \Omega_D^1$ on cotangent bundles.

More explicitly, recall (5.16) that a class $\sigma \in H^1(\Omega_X^1)$ gives rise to an extension $0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_\sigma \rightarrow T_X \rightarrow 0$ (5.11) which can be spliced together with $0 \rightarrow \Omega_\Delta^1 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{2\Delta} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_\Delta \rightarrow 0$ (5.15) by pushing the former forward under the diagonal map, and identifying T_X with Ω_Δ^1 using θ . This gives $[\sigma] \in \text{Ext}^2(\mathcal{O}_\Delta, \mathcal{O}_\Delta)$.

Applying this as a Fourier-Mukai transform to \mathcal{O}_D means taking the derived tensor product of it with $\mathcal{O}_{D \times X}$ and pushing down to the second X factor. Since $D \times X$ is transverse to Δ we take the usual tensor product, yielding the splicing together of the exact sequences

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_D \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_\sigma|_D \rightarrow T_X|_D \rightarrow 0 \quad (5.18)$$

(pushed forward by $\Delta_D \subset X \times X$), and

$$0 \rightarrow \Omega_\Delta^1|_D \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{2\Delta_D \subset D \times X} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\Delta_D} \rightarrow 0. \quad (5.19)$$

The central sheaf above denotes the (pushforward to $X \times X$ of the) thickening of Δ_D *inside* $D \times X$.

Now in the first of the above exact sequences (5.18), taking the kernel of the surjections of the last two terms to ν_D gives

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_D \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_{\sigma|_D} \rightarrow T_D \rightarrow 0, \quad (5.20)$$

where $\mathcal{F}_{\sigma|_D}$ is the sheaf on D given by the extension $\sigma|_D \in H^1(\Omega_D^1) = \text{Ext}^1(T_D, \mathcal{O}_D)$. In the second (5.19), this surjection corresponds, under θ , to $\Omega_\Delta^1|_D \rightarrow \Omega_{\Delta_D}^1$. This does *not* lift to a map from the second term of (5.19) to $\Omega_{\Delta_D}^1$, but it does once we pushdown to the second X factor. That is, the pushdown of (5.19) to X gives

$$0 \rightarrow \Omega_X^1|_D \rightarrow J_X^1(\mathcal{O}_D) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_D \rightarrow 0, \quad (5.21)$$

where $J_X^1(\mathcal{O}_D)$ is the first jet space on X of \mathcal{O}_D (which is, by definition, the Fourier-Mukai transform of \mathcal{O}_D by $\mathcal{O}_{2\Delta}$). $J_X^1(\mathcal{O}_D)$ surjects onto (the pushforward to X of) $J_D^1(\mathcal{O}_D)$ (since 2Δ surjects onto the pushforward to $X \times X$ of $2\Delta_D \subset D \times D$) and the latter *splits* as $\mathcal{O}_D \oplus \Omega_D^1$ since the Atiyah class on D of \mathcal{O}_D vanishes – the trivial line bundle on D clearly admits a holomorphic connection. The resulting map $J_X^1(\mathcal{O}_D) \rightarrow \Omega_D^1$ induces via (5.21) the standard surjection $\Omega_X^1|_D \rightarrow \Omega_D^1$, and taking the kernels of these surjections to Ω_D^1 turns (5.21) into

$$0 \rightarrow \nu_D^* \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{2D} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_D \rightarrow 0. \quad (5.22)$$

Thus the pushdowns of (5.18) and (5.19) both have commuting surjections to $\Omega_D^1 \cong \nu_D$, so their spliced representative of $\text{Ext}^2(\mathcal{O}_D, \mathcal{O}_D)$ has a map to the trivial complex $\{\Omega_D^1 \xrightarrow{\text{id}} \Omega_D^1\}$; taking kernels shows that it is quasi-isomorphic to the splicing of (5.20) and (5.22) via the isomorphism $\theta: T_D \cong \nu_D^*$. But this is precisely the sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_D \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_{\sigma|_D} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{2D} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_D \rightarrow 0$$

defining $[\sigma|_D] \in H^1(\Omega_D^1) = \text{Ext}^2(\mathcal{O}_D, \mathcal{O}_D)$. \square

So everything is governed by intersection numbers. Let

$$C_{ij} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} C_i \cdot C_j = \begin{cases} -2 & i = j, \\ 1 & |i - j| = 1, \\ 0 & |i - j| > 1, \end{cases} \quad (5.23)$$

be the $(n \times n)$ intersection matrix of the A_n -chain of curves C_i , with inverse D_{ij} . In fact one can calculate that

$$D_{ij} = \frac{-1}{n+1} \min(i, j)(n - \max(i, j) + 1). \quad (5.24)$$

Thus the classes $D_i \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \sum_{j=1}^n D_{ij}[C_j] \in H^1(\Omega_X^1)$ are the dual basis to the C_i for the span of the C_i in $H^1(\Omega_X^1)$ under the intersection pairing (5.23): $D_i \cdot C_j = \delta_{ij}$.

We are finally ready to define the extra natural transformations $\text{id} \rightarrow \text{id}[2]$ that we need to extend the braid group action to a representation of the braid cobordism category.

Definition 5.25 *Let*

$$X_i: \mathcal{O}_\Delta \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_\Delta[2] \quad (5.26)$$

be defined by the above dual basis $D_i \in H^1(\Omega_X^1) \subset \text{Ext}^2(\mathcal{O}_\Delta, \mathcal{O}_\Delta)$. That is, $X_i = \sum_{j=1}^n D_{ij}[C_j]$.

For any $\mathcal{F} \in D^b(X)$ we also let $X_i: \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}[2]$ denote the morphism induced by (5.26) by Fourier-Mukai transform.

For a proper irreducible curve $C \subset X$ let $\theta_C: \mathcal{O}_C \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_C[2]$ denote the generator corresponding to 1 in $\text{Ext}^2(\mathcal{O}_C, \mathcal{O}_C) \cong H^{1,1}(C) \cong \mathbb{C}$.

Proposition 5.27 *The morphisms $X_i: \mathcal{O}_{C_j} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{C_j}[2]$ are 0 for $i \neq j$ and θ_j for $j = i$. There are isomorphisms*

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ev}_i \circ \text{ev}'_i &\cong X_{i-1} - 2X_i + X_{i+1}: \mathcal{O}_\Delta \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_\Delta, \\ \text{ev}'_i \circ \text{ev}_i &\cong X_i \boxtimes \text{id} - \text{id} \boxtimes X_i: U_i \rightarrow U_i[2]. \end{aligned}$$

Remarks: Here we have set $X_0 = 0 = X_{n+1}$, and $\text{id} \boxtimes X_i$ (for instance) maps $\mathcal{F} \boxtimes \mathcal{G} \rightarrow \mathcal{F} \boxtimes \mathcal{G}[2]$ in $D^b(X \times X)$ by the identity on \mathcal{F} and X_i on \mathcal{G} . Since $U_i = \mathcal{O}_{C_i \times C_i}(C_i, 0)[-1]$ is of the form $\mathcal{F} \boxtimes \mathcal{G}$ this explains the notation above.

Proof. The first statement follows directly from Lemma 5.17 and the definition of the D_i . Since $[C_i] = D_{i-1} - 2D_i + D_{i+1} \in H^1(\Omega_X^1)$ by construction, the second statement is just a rephrasing of Proposition 5.10.

So it remains to prove the last isomorphism. Splicing together (5.3) and (5.4) (in the opposite order from before) gives the following exact sequence representing the morphism $\text{ev}'_i \circ \text{ev}_i: \mathcal{O}_{C_i \times C_i}(C_i, 0) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{C_i \times C_i}(C_i, 0)[2]$:

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{C_i \times C_i}(C_i, 0) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\Delta \cup (C_i \times C_i)}(L_i) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\Delta \cup (C_i \times C_i)}(C_i, 0) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{C_i \times C_i}(C_i, 0) \rightarrow 0.$$

$\mathcal{O}_{\Delta}(-\Delta_{C_i})$ injects into the central two terms; taking their cokernels shows that $\{\text{ev}'_i \circ \text{ev}_i: U_i \rightarrow U_i[2]\}$ is quasi-isomorphic to

$$\left\{ \mathcal{O}_{C_i \times C_i}(C_i, 0)(\Delta_{C_i}) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{2\Delta_{C_i} \cup (C_i \times C_i)}(C_i, 0) \right\}. \quad (5.28)$$

Here $2\Delta_{C_i}$ is the thickening of Δ_{C_i} inside $C_i \times C_i$, and the central map above is the restriction map to $\mathcal{O}_{\Delta_{C_i}}(C_i, 0)(\Delta_{C_i}) \cong \mathcal{O}_{\Delta_{C_i}} \cong \mathcal{I}_{\Delta_{C_i} \subset 2\Delta_{C_i}}(C_i, 0)$.

Now $\text{Ext}^2(\mathcal{O}_{C_i \times C_i}(C_i, 0), \mathcal{O}_{C_i \times C_i}(C_i, 0)) = \text{Ext}^2(\mathcal{O}_{C_i \times C_i}, \mathcal{O}_{C_i \times C_i})$ is isomorphic to $H^1(\nu_{C_i \times C_i}^*) \cong H^1(\Omega_{C_i \times C_i}^1) \cong H^1(\Omega_{C_i}^1) \oplus H^1(\Omega_{C_i}^1)$, with the penultimate isomorphism given by contraction with the two form $\theta_1 + \theta_2$, where θ_j is the pullback of θ from the j th factor of $X \times X$. Under this isomorphism it is clear that the classes $D_i \oplus 0$ and $0 \oplus D_i$ correspond to $X_i \boxtimes \text{id}$ and $\text{id} \boxtimes X_i$ respectively.

These classes are, as usual, described the (pushforward from $C_i \times C_i$ to $X \times X$ of the) extension class $0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{C_i \times C_i} \rightarrow \mathcal{F} \rightarrow T_{C_i \times C_i} \rightarrow 0$ corresponding to an element of $H^1(\Omega_{C_i \times C_i}^1)$, composed with the universal extension $0 \rightarrow \nu_{C_i \times C_i}^* \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{2(C_i \times C_i)} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{C_i \times C_i} \rightarrow 0$ by using $\theta_1 + \theta_2$ to identify $T_{C_i \times C_i} \cong \nu_{C_i \times C_i}^*$. That is, these classes $\mathcal{O}_{C_i \times C_i} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{C_i \times C_i}[2]$ are quasi-isomorphic to

$$\{\mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{2(C_i \times C_i)}\}. \quad (5.29)$$

If the $H^1(\Omega_{C_i \times C_i}^1)$ class is the fundamental class $[D]$ of an effective divisor $D \subset C_i \times C_i$ then we have seen that we can describe \mathcal{F} as $T_{C_i \times C_i} \times_{\nu_D} \mathcal{O}_{C_i \times C_i}(D)$ (5.12). Then we divide both terms in (5.29) by $T_{C_i \times C_i}(-\log D)$

and tensor with $\mathcal{O}(C_i, 0)$ to show that the morphism $[D]: \mathcal{O}_{C_i \times C_i}(C_i, 0) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{C_i \times C_i}(C_i, 0)[2]$ is quasi-isomorphic to the complex

$$\{\mathcal{O}_{C_i \times C_i}(D)(C_i, 0) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{(C_i \times C_i) \cup 2D}(C_i, 0)\}, \quad (5.30)$$

where $2D$ is the first order thickening of D in the directions perpendicular to T_D under $\theta_1 + \theta_2$ (which contain one more direction other than those of $T_{C_i \times C_i}$).

Picking $D = \Delta_{C_i} \subset C_i \times C_i$ we get Δ_{C_i} thickened inside Δ in (5.30), which is not quite (5.28). *But* if we change the identification $T_{C_i \times C_i} \cong \nu_{C_i \times C_i}^*$ by using $\theta_1 - \theta_2$ instead of $\theta_1 + \theta_2$, then we get D thickened in the directions perpendicular to T_D under $\theta_1 - \theta_2$ in (5.30). This now describes the Ext^2 class corresponding not to $[D] \in H^1(\Omega_{C_i \times C_i}^1)$ but to its image under the map multiplying its second component in its Künneth decomposition by -1 .

Applying this to $D = \Delta_{C_i}$, whose class in $H^1(\Omega_{C_i \times C_i}^1)$ has degree 1 on both factors, proves that the Ext^2 class described by the cohomology class $(D_i, -D_i)$ corresponds to the complex (5.30) with $D = \Delta_{C_i}$ thickened inside $C_i \times C_i$. But this is precisely (5.28), so that $(X_i \boxtimes \text{id}) - (\text{id} \boxtimes X_i) \cong \text{ev}'_i \circ \text{ev}_i$. \square

Given a kernel $K \in D^b(X \times X)$ we denote by $l_{X_i}: K \rightarrow K[2]$ the following morphism (giving rise to a natural transformation between the Fourier-Mukai functors associated to K and $K[2]$):

$$K \cong \mathcal{O}_\Delta \star K \xrightarrow{X_i \star \text{id}} \mathcal{O}_\Delta[2] \star K \cong K[2]. \quad (5.31)$$

Similarly $r_{X_i}: K \rightarrow K[2]$ is

$$K \cong K \star \mathcal{O}_\Delta \xrightarrow{\text{id} \star X_i} K \star \mathcal{O}_\Delta[2] \cong K[2]. \quad (5.32)$$

It is clear that on \mathcal{O}_Δ , l_{X_i} and r_{X_i} act as the same morphism. Given a linear combination $a = \sum_j a_j X_j$ of the X_i we also set

$$l_a \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \sum_j a_j l_{X_j} \quad \text{and} \quad r_a \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \sum_j a_j r_{X_j}.$$

Then we have the following analogue of Proposition 3.10.

Proposition 5.33 *The morphisms $T_i \rightarrow T_i[2]$ and $T'_i \rightarrow T'_i[2]$ given by $l_a - r_{a+a_i(X_{i-1}-2X_i+X_{i+1})}$ are both zero.*

For instance for $i \neq j$, l_{X_j} and r_{X_j} act as isomorphic morphisms on T_i and as zero on U_i .

Proof. We first claim that on $U_i = \mathcal{O}_{C_i}(C_i)[-1] \boxtimes \mathcal{O}_{C_i}$, the functors l_{X_i} and r_{X_i} act as $\text{id} \boxtimes X_i$ and $-X_i \boxtimes \text{id}$ respectively. For instance r_{X_i} acts as

$$U_i \star \mathcal{O}_\Delta \xrightarrow{\text{id} \star X_i} U_i \star \mathcal{O}_\Delta[2],$$

which is, in the usual notation of Section 4.2 (cf. (4.9)),

$$\pi_{13*} \left[\mathcal{O}_{\Delta \times X} \otimes \mathcal{O}_{X \times C_i \times C_i}(0, C_i, 0)[-1] \xrightarrow{\pi_{12}^* X_i \otimes \text{id}} \mathcal{O}_{\Delta \times X} \otimes \mathcal{O}_{X \times C_i \times C_i}(0, C_i, 0)[1] \right],$$

which is

$$\pi_{13*} \left[\mathcal{O}_{\Delta_{C_i} \times C_i}(0, C_i, 0)[-1] \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\Delta_{C_i} \times C_i}(0, C_i, 0)[1] \right].$$

Here the arrow is pulled back from the first and second factors, so the result is of the form

$$\mathcal{O}_{C_i \times C_i}(C_i, 0)[-1] \xrightarrow{Z \boxtimes \text{id}} \mathcal{O}_{C_i \times C_i}(C_i, 0)[1],$$

where, by the above working, Z is

$$\pi_{1*} \left[\mathcal{O}_\Delta \otimes \mathcal{O}_{X \times C_i}(0, C_i)[-1] \xrightarrow{X_i \otimes \text{id}} \mathcal{O}_\Delta \otimes \mathcal{O}_{X \times C_i}(0, C_i)[1] \right]. \quad (5.34)$$

This is where the sign comes in, as this is *not* $X_i: \mathcal{O}_{C_i}(C_i)[-1] \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{C_i}(C_i)[1]$, the latter being by definition the map of Fourier-Mukai transforms

$$\Phi_{\mathcal{O}_\Delta}(\mathcal{O}_{C_i}(C_i)[-1]) \xrightarrow{\Phi_{X_i}} \Phi_{\mathcal{O}_\Delta[2]}(\mathcal{O}_{C_i}(C_i)[-1]),$$

which is

$$\pi_{2*} \left[\mathcal{O}_\Delta \otimes \mathcal{O}_{C_i \times X}(C_i, 0)[-1] \xrightarrow{X_i \otimes \text{id}} \mathcal{O}_\Delta \otimes \mathcal{O}_{C_i \times X}(C_i, 0)[1] \right].$$

Comparing with (5.34), the two differ just by swapping the two factors of $X \times X$, which sends X_i to $-X_i$ because it reverses the identification of the normal bundle of Δ with T_Δ (5.8).

For l_{X_i} the working is the same but easier, without the swapping of the $X \times X$ factors.

Now l_a acts on T_i as

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Cone} \left(\mathcal{O}_{C_i \times C_i}(C_i, 0)[-1] \xrightarrow{\text{ev}_i} \mathcal{O}_\Delta \right) & & \\ l_a \downarrow & & \downarrow l_a \\ \text{Cone} \left(\mathcal{O}_{C_i \times C_i}(C_i, 0)[1] \xrightarrow{\text{ev}_i} \mathcal{O}_\Delta[2] \right), & & \end{array}$$

which, by the above and the first part of Proposition 5.27 is

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Cone}\left(\mathcal{O}_{C_i \times C_i}(C_i, 0)[-1] \xrightarrow{\text{ev}_i} \mathcal{O}_\Delta\right) & & \\ \downarrow a_i \text{ id} \boxtimes X_i & & \downarrow a = \sum_j a_j X_j \\ \text{Cone}\left(\mathcal{O}_{C_i \times C_i}(C_i, 0)[1] \xrightarrow{\text{ev}_i} \mathcal{O}_\Delta[2]\right) & & \end{array}$$

Now use the homotopy h which maps the top right corner to the bottom left by ev'_i , so that $dh + hd$ is $\text{ev}'_i \circ \text{ev}_i$ on the left and $\text{ev}_i \circ \text{ev}'_i$ on the right. Adding a_i times this to the given maps and using Proposition 5.27, we find that $l_a: T_i \rightarrow T_i$ is homotopic to

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Cone}\left(\mathcal{O}_{C_i \times C_i}(C_i, 0)[-1] \xrightarrow{\text{ev}_i} \mathcal{O}_\Delta\right) & & \\ \downarrow a_i \text{ id} \boxtimes X_i + a_i (X_i \boxtimes \text{id} - \text{id} \boxtimes X_i) = a_i X_i \boxtimes \text{id} & & \downarrow a + a_i (X_{i-1} - 2X_i + X_{i+1}) \\ \text{Cone}\left(\mathcal{O}_{C_i \times C_i}(C_i, 0)[1] \xrightarrow{\text{ev}_i} \mathcal{O}_\Delta[2]\right) & & \end{array}$$

Since the coefficient of X_i in $a + a_i(X_{i-1} - 2X_i + X_{i+1})$ is $-a_i$, this is $r_{a+a_i(X_{i-1}-2X_i+X_{i+1})}: T_i \rightarrow T_i$.

The proof for T'_i is almost identical, using ev_i in the homotopy. \square

We define the morphisms (between Fourier-Mukai kernels, inducing natural transformations between the corresponding functors) associated to positive and negative braid moves as follows.

For a *positive braid move* we define the morphisms

$$\mathcal{O}_\Delta \rightarrow T_i \quad \text{and} \quad T'_i \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_\Delta \quad (5.35)$$

by the first morphism of (5.3) and the second morphism of (5.4) respectively.

For the *negative braid moves* we write $T_i = \mathcal{O}_{\Delta \cup (C_i \times C_i)}(C_i, 0)$ as the cone on $\mathcal{O}_{C_i \times C_i}(C_i, 0)[-1] \xrightarrow{\text{ev}_i} \mathcal{O}_\Delta$ by (5.3), and then define $\delta_i: T_i \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_\Delta[2]$ by

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Cone}\left(\mathcal{O}_{C_i \times C_i}(C_i, 0)[-1] \xrightarrow{\text{ev}_i} \mathcal{O}_\Delta\right) & & (5.36) \\ \downarrow X_{i+1} - X_{i-1} & & \\ \mathcal{O}_\Delta[2] & & \end{array}$$

To check this really defines a morphism in $D^b(X \times X)$ we need to know that $(X_{i-1} - X_{i+1}) \circ \text{ev}_i \cong 0$. In fact we claim that

$$\text{Hom}^0(\mathcal{O}_{C_i \times C_i}(C_i, 0)[-1], \mathcal{O}_\Delta[2]) = 0. \quad (5.37)$$

To prove (5.37), note that $C_i \times C_i$ and Δ intersect with excess dimension one and excess normal bundle $\mathcal{O}_{\Delta_{C_i}}(C_i)$. Therefore a standard Koszul resolution argument shows that the only nonzero $\mathcal{E}xt^i$ is

$$\mathcal{E}xt^1(\mathcal{O}_{C_i \times C_i}(C_i, 0), \mathcal{O}_\Delta) \cong \mathcal{O}_{\Delta_{C_i}}, \quad (5.38)$$

generated by ev_i . So the local-to-global spectral sequence $H^i(\mathcal{E}xt^j) \implies \text{Ext}^{i+j}$ shows that $\text{Ext}^3(\mathcal{O}_{C_i \times C_i}(C_i, 0), \mathcal{O}_\Delta) = 0$.

Similarly, writing T'_i as the cone on $\mathcal{O}_\Delta[-1] \xrightarrow{\text{ev}'_i} \mathcal{O}_{C_i \times C_i}(C_i, 0)$ by (5.4), then a chase around the diagram proving that $T'_i \star T_i \cong \mathcal{O}_\Delta$ (i.e. a proof of braid movie move 12, which will be given below) shows that the corresponding morphism $\delta_i: \mathcal{O}_\Delta[-2] \rightarrow T'_i$ is

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \mathcal{O}_\Delta[-3] & \\ & \downarrow X_{i+1}-X_{i-1} & \\ & \text{Cone}\left(\mathcal{O}_\Delta[-1] \xrightarrow{\text{ev}'_i} \mathcal{O}_{C_i \times C_i}(C_i, 0)\right) & \end{array} \quad (5.39)$$

Theorem 5.40 *The T_i, T'_i and morphisms described above induce a projective action of the braid cobordism category on $D^b(X)$.*

Proof. The braid relations were already proved in [ST]. For the first 10 braid movie moves of Section 3.1 we use the same trick as in the proof of Theorem 1.3 in Section 3.2. They each describe two isomorphisms between the same two Fourier-Mukai kernels (a combination of T_i s and T'_j s), and we would like to show that these isomorphisms are projectively equivalent. Composing one with the inverse of the other (via the operation \star of (4.9)), we get an isomorphism from one kernel to itself which we are required to show is a scalar. But the kernel is invertible, so composing with its inverse we get an isomorphism $\mathcal{O}_\Delta \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_\Delta$, i.e. an invertible element of $\text{Hom}^0(\mathcal{O}_\Delta, \mathcal{O}_\Delta) \cong H^0(\mathcal{O}_X)$. This must be a non-zero scalar by the Nullstellensatz.

For the moves 11–15 with one *positive* branch point, we use the fact that $\text{Hom}^0(T'_i, \mathcal{O}_\Delta) \cong \mathbb{C} \cong \text{Hom}^0(\mathcal{O}_\Delta, T_i)$ with generators the second morphism of (5.4) and the first morphism of (5.3), respectively. This is proved in much the same way as one computes the other degree parts of (5.37) (or can be deduced from it). Namely (5.38) shows that the morphisms from U_i to \mathcal{O}_Δ are one-dimensional, generated by ev_i . A long exact sequence then gives the result we want.

By composing with invertible Fourier-Mukai kernels we find that the morphisms from a kernel at the top of any of the movies 11–14 to the one at the

bottom are also one dimensional and generated by the morphism represented by the movie. Therefore under a braid movie move this can only change by an invertible scalar.

Next we deal with move 11 with one *negative* branch point using the map δ_j (5.39) by showing that, for instance, for $|i - j| > 1$ the composition

$$T_i \cong T_i \star \mathcal{O}_\Delta \xrightarrow{\delta_j} T_i \star T'_j[2] \cong T'_j \star T_i[2] \quad (5.41)$$

is the same as the composition

$$T_i \cong \mathcal{O}_\Delta \star T_i \xrightarrow{\delta_j} T'_j \star T_i[2]. \quad (5.42)$$

But the first composition (5.41) is the map $r_{j+1} - r_{j-1}$ of the cone $U_i \xrightarrow{\text{ev}_i} \mathcal{O}_\Delta$ into the top line of the cone

$$\begin{array}{ccc} U_i[2] & \xrightarrow{\text{ev}_i} & \mathcal{O}_\Delta[2] \\ \downarrow \text{ev}'_j & & \downarrow \text{ev}'_j \\ U_i \star U_j[4] & \xrightarrow{\text{ev}_i} & U_j[4]. \end{array}$$

Since this map is zero on the U_i piece (by the last part of Proposition 5.33) and equal to $l_{j-1} - l_{j+1}$ on \mathcal{O}_Δ , and since $U_i \star U_j \cong 0 \cong U_j \star U_i$ for $|i - j| > 1$, we find it is isomorphic to the map $l_{j-1} - l_{j+1}$ of the cone $U_i \xrightarrow{\text{ev}_i} \mathcal{O}_\Delta$ into the top line of the cone

$$\begin{array}{ccc} U_i[2] & \xrightarrow{\text{ev}_i} & \mathcal{O}_\Delta[2] \\ \downarrow \text{ev}'_j & & \downarrow \text{ev}'_j \\ U_j \star U_i[4] & \xrightarrow{\text{ev}_i} & U_j[4]. \end{array}$$

Reflecting this in its diagonal gives the second composition (5.42).

For move 12 with one negative branch point we recall the quasi-isomorphism that makes $T_i \star T'_i \cong \text{id}$. (This is given in [ST] using functors, but that proof can be easily translated into Fourier-Mukai transforms, and takes the exact same form as our proof in Proposition 4.33 since the U_i s satisfy the same relations.) Namely $U_i \star U_i \cong U_i[-2] \oplus U_i$, and $T_i \star T'_i$ is the total cone on

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \begin{array}{ccc} U_i & \xrightarrow{\text{ev}'_i} & U_i \oplus U_i[2] \\ \downarrow \text{ev}_i & & \downarrow \text{ev}_i \\ \mathcal{O}_\Delta & \xrightarrow{\text{ev}'_i} & U_i[2] \end{array} & \Longleftarrow & \begin{array}{ccc} & & U_i[2] \\ & & \parallel \\ \mathcal{O}_\Delta & \xrightarrow{\text{ev}'_i} & U_i[2] \end{array} \Longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_\Delta \end{array}$$

with the double arrows the obvious quasi-isomorphisms. Then move 12 says that the morphism from the first square to the cone $(\mathcal{O}_\Delta[2] \xrightarrow{\text{ev}'_i} U_i[4])$ given by zero on the top row and $r_{X_{i-1}-X_{i+1}}$ applied to both terms on the bottom row should be isomorphic to the morphism from the last square (i.e. just \mathcal{O}_Δ) to the cone $(\mathcal{O}_\Delta[2] \xrightarrow{\text{ev}'_i} U_i[4])$ given by $r_{X_{i-1}-X_{i+1}}$ from \mathcal{O}_Δ to $\mathcal{O}_\Delta[2]$. But indeed both are isomorphic to the morphism from the central square to the cone $(\mathcal{O}_\Delta[2] \xrightarrow{\text{ev}'_i} U_i[4])$ given by zero on the top row and $X_{i-1} - X_{i+1}$ applied to both terms on the bottom row.

Move 13 we defer to the proofs for $D^b(T^*Fl)$ in the next section; this paper is quite long enough without repeating proofs twice, so we concentrate on the harder T^*Fl case – for surfaces the same proof applies but is much easier since there is no U_{ij} term involved in proving Theorem 4.57. As we noted before, move 14 follows from the various versions of move 13.

Finally locality moves 15 with one negative branch point follow from the second part of Proposition 5.33; we describe how in the example of move 15 drawn in figure 7. For that we combine the morphism $\delta_k: T_k \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_\Delta[2]$ of (5.36) and a standard isomorphism ϕ of Fourier-Mukai kernels $K \xrightarrow{\phi} K'$ (a composition of one of the braid relations) consisting of cones of morphisms of kernels with expressions $U_i \star \dots \star U_j$ involving only U_i s with $|i - k| > 1$ (and one copy of \mathcal{O}_Δ , on which ϕ acts as the identity). We would like to show that the compositions of the following vertical maps of horizontal cones

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\begin{pmatrix} K \star U_k \xrightarrow{\text{ev}_k} K \\ \downarrow \phi \qquad \downarrow \phi \\ K' \star U_k \xrightarrow{\text{ev}_k} K' \\ \downarrow \qquad \downarrow r_{k-1}-r_{k+1} \\ (0 \longrightarrow K'[2]) \end{pmatrix} & \text{and} & \begin{pmatrix} K \star U_k \xrightarrow{\text{ev}_k} K \\ \downarrow r_{k-1}-r_{k+1} \\ K[2] \\ \downarrow \phi \\ K'[2] \end{pmatrix}
\end{array}$$

are the same, which is the case if the following compositions are equal:

$$K \xrightarrow{\phi} K' \xrightarrow{r_{k-1}-r_{k+1}} K'[2] \quad \text{and} \quad K \xrightarrow{r_{k-1}-r_{k+1}} K[2] \xrightarrow{\phi} K'[2].$$

But by Proposition 5.33, $r_{k-1} - r_{k+1}$ acts as zero on every term in K and K' except for the \mathcal{O}_Δ term in each, on which ϕ acts as the identity and so commutes with $r_{k-1} - r_{k+1}$. \square

One can show that the central ambiguity in the projective action of the braid cobordism category is at most $\pm 1 \in \mathbb{C}^*$, by passing from $D^b(X)$ to the homotopy category $\mathcal{C}(A_n \otimes \mathbb{C})$ of Section 2, as described at the beginning of this Section. Under the equivalence [KS, ST] of the derived categories of differential graded modules over $\mathrm{RHom}(\oplus_i \mathcal{O}_{C_i}, \oplus_i \mathcal{O}_{C_i})$ and $A_n \otimes \mathbb{C}$, the \mathcal{O}_{C_i} are mapped to the P_i , T_i to R_i , T'_i to R'_i , and $\mathrm{ev}_i, \mathrm{ev}'_i$ to β_i, γ_i . The rational numbers D_{ij} (5.24) that we used become integers under this equivalence, since by Proposition 5.27 the X_i act on the \mathcal{O}_{C_i} by integral generators of $H^{1,1}(C_j) \cong \mathrm{Ext}^2(\mathcal{O}_{C_j}, \mathcal{O}_{C_j})$.

The subcategory generated by the projective modules P_i is then equivalent to $\mathcal{C}(A_n \otimes \mathbb{C})$, and the above positive (5.35) and negative (5.36) braid moves map to those of (3.5, 3.6) and (3.7, 3.8) respectively: for the positive braid moves this is obvious, while for the negative ones it follows from Proposition 5.27. Therefore the \mathbb{C}^* scalar ambiguities in the movie moves in $D^b(X)$ map to the scalar ambiguities ± 1 in $\mathcal{C}(A_n \otimes \mathbb{C})$, and so are themselves ± 1 . Of course we expect that they can all be shown to be $+1$, but this would require more work.

5.2 The cotangent bundle of the flag variety

The construction of the last section goes over almost unchanged to $D^b(T^*Fl)$; we outline the steps here. The kernels U_i, T_i, T'_i from Sections 4 and 5.1 are obviously analogous, as are the maps between them. Using the holomorphic symplectic structure of $K = T^*Fl$ we find that $T_K \cong \Omega_K^1$, so that the description (5.7) of $\mathrm{Ext}^2(\mathcal{O}_\Delta, \mathcal{O}_\Delta)$ still holds. The divisors $N_i \subset K$ define de Rham classes $[N_i] \in H^1(\Omega_K^1) \subset \mathrm{Ext}^2(\mathcal{O}_\Delta, \mathcal{O}_\Delta)$ by the same formulae as for the $[C_i]$ before (splicing the logarithmic one-forms sequence (5.9) to the doubled diagonal exact sequence (5.14) via $T_K \cong \Omega_K^1$).

Taking the same linear combinations D_{ij} (5.24) of these classes as before we define the $X_i \in \mathrm{Ext}^2(\mathcal{O}_\Delta, \mathcal{O}_\Delta)$ as $\sum_j D_{ij} [N_j]$.

The analogue of Lemma 5.17 is that the action of such classes on some \mathcal{O}_{N_k} by Fourier-Mukai transform is described by the restriction of the $H^1(\Omega_K^1)$ class to $H^1(\Omega_{N_k/K_k}^1) \cong H^1(\mathcal{O}_{N_k}(N_k)) \cong \mathrm{Ext}^2(\mathcal{O}_{N_k}, \mathcal{O}_{N_k})$. This is proved in exactly the same way by noting that the natural map $T_K \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{N_k}(N_k)$ becomes, on contraction with the holomorphic symplectic form, the restriction map $\Omega_K^1 \rightarrow \Omega_{N_k/K_k}^1$. (The fact that $\mathrm{Ext}^2(\mathcal{O}_{N_k}, \mathcal{O}_{N_k}) \cong H^1(\mathcal{O}_{N_k}(N_k))$ follows easily from the local-to-global spectral sequence for Ext and the Leray spectral sequence for $N_k \rightarrow K$.)

Now in turn, we can calculate $H^1(\Omega_{N_k/K_k}^1)$ by the Leray spectral sequence, using the fact that $R^1 p_{k*} \Omega_{N_k/K_k}^1 \cong \mathcal{O}_{K_k}$ by relative Serre duality, with all

other derived functors zero. Therefore basechange holds, and the fibers of $p_k: N_k \rightarrow K_k$ are compact, so to determine a class in $H^1(\Omega_{N_k/K_k}^1) \cong H^0(\mathcal{O}_{K_k})$ we need only determine its de Rham or singular cohomology class on each fiber, for instance by intersection theory.

In particular, for $|i - j| > 1$, $N_i \cap N_j = N_{ij}$ is zero on the generic fiber of $N_j \rightarrow K_j$ (being the pullback of the divisor $K_{ij} \subset K_j$) so $[N_i]|_{N_j}$ defines the zero class in $H^0(\mathcal{O}_{K_j})$. (So here it is crucial that the $\text{Ext}^2(\mathcal{O}_{N_j}, \mathcal{O}_{N_j})$ class depends only on the *relative*, fiberwise, H^2 class of $[N_i]|_{N_j}$, rather its absolute class, which is nonzero.) For $i - j = 1$, $N_i \cap N_j = N_{ij}$ is generically a section of $N_j \rightarrow K_j$ (away from $M_{ij} \subset N_{ij}$, by Lemma 4.39) and so defines the canonical generator $1 \in H^0(\mathcal{O}_{K_j})$ away from $K_{ij} \subset K_j$, and so in fact everywhere by Hartog's theorem. Similarly, considering $i = j$, N_i has degree -2 on each fiber of $N_i \rightarrow K_i$ so we find that $[N_i]|_{N_i}$ is represented, via the Leray spectral sequence, by $-2 \in H^0(\mathcal{O}_{K_i})$.

These numbers coincide, of course, with the intersections of the C_i in Section 5.1. Therefore, by construction of the D_{ij} , (5.24) we find that the X_i act as zero on \mathcal{O}_{N_j} for $j \neq i$ and as the generator of $\text{Ext}^2(\mathcal{O}_{N_i}, \mathcal{O}_{N_i}) \cong H^0(\mathcal{O}_{K_i})$ on \mathcal{O}_{N_i} .

This gives the correct analogue of the first part of Proposition 5.27. The last part follows almost verbatim the proof for surfaces. For the second part the proof is also very similar, using relative de Rham or singular cohomology classes as above instead of absolute ones. It follows immediately that the corresponding l_{X_i} and r_{X_i} satisfy the same result as in Proposition 5.33.

With all of these technical results done, the proofs of the braid movie moves carry over just as before. For move 11 with one negative branch point we no longer have $U_j \star U_i \cong 0 \cong U_i \star U_j$ for $|i - j| > 1$, but all we need is that they commute. But the proof of Proposition 4.36 shows that both $U_i \star U_j$ and $U_j \star U_i$ are isomorphic to $\mathcal{O}_{N_{ij} \times_{T^*Fl_{ij}} N_{ij}}(D_{ij})[-2]$ in the notation of (4.38).

We have to prove the following version of move 13 with one negative branch point; that for $j = i + 1$ the following two compositions

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (U_i \xrightarrow{\text{ev}_i} \text{id}) \star T_j \star T_i & & T_j \star T_i \star (U_j \xrightarrow{\text{ev}_j} \text{id}) \\ \delta_i \downarrow & & \delta_j \downarrow \\ \text{id} \star T_j \star T_i[2] & & T_j \star T_i \star \text{id}[2] \end{array}$$

become isomorphic maps $T_i \star T_j \star T_i \rightarrow T_j \star T_i[2]$ upon identifying $T_i \star T_j \star T_i \cong T_j \star T_i \star T_j$ by the second part of Theorem 4.57.

By the first part of Theorem 4.57 the isomorphism $T_i \star T_j \star T_i \cong T_j \star T_i \star T_j$

comes from an isomorphism $U_i \star T_j \star T_i \cong T_j \star T_i \star U_j$ of the first two terms in the two cones on the top line of the above diagram; as proved there this intertwines the two ev maps on the top line. Since these two terms map to zero in the bottom line, it remains to prove that the compositions

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{id} \star T_j \star T_i & & T_j \star T_i \star \text{id} \\ \delta_i \downarrow & & \delta_j \downarrow \\ \text{id}[2] \star T_j \star T_i & & T_j \star T_i \star \text{id}[2] \end{array}$$

are equal. The left hand one is $(l_{X_{i+1}} - l_{X_{i-1}}) \star \text{id} = l_{X_{i+1}} \star \text{id}$ by the last part of Proposition 5.33. By the first part of Proposition 5.33 this is $(r_{X_i} - r_{X_{i+1}}) \star \text{id} = \text{id} \star (l_{X_i} - l_{X_{i+1}})$.

The right hand map is $\text{id} \star (r_{X_{j+1}} - r_{X_{j-1}}) = \text{id} \star (-r_{X_{j-1}})$ by the last part of Proposition 5.33. By the first part of Proposition 5.33 this is also $\text{id} \star (l_{X_i} - l_{X_{i+1}})$.

The other negative versions of move 13 are similar; for instance showing that the following diagram becomes commutative

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{id}[-2] \star T'_j \star T'_i & & T'_j \star T'_i \star \text{id}[-2] \\ \delta_i \downarrow & & \delta_j \downarrow \\ (\text{id} \xrightarrow{\text{ev}'_i} U_i) \star T'_j \star T'_i & & T'_j \star T'_i \star (\text{id} \xrightarrow{\text{ev}'_j} U_j) \end{array}$$

on mapping each $T'_j \star T'_i$ on the left hand side by the identity to the corresponding $T'_j \star T'_i$ on the right hand side, and mapping $U_i \star T'_j \star T'_i$ to $T'_j \star T'_i \star U_j$ by the isomorphism given by taking adjoints in Proposition 4.57. This commutes with maps on both sides by the adjoint of Proposition 4.57, so we are left with showing that the maps

$$(l_{X_{i+1}} - l_{X_{i-1}}) \star \text{id} \quad \text{and} \quad \text{id} \star (r_{X_{j+1}} - r_{X_{j-1}}): T'_j \star T'_i[-2] \rightarrow T'_j \star T'_i$$

are the same. But this follows as above by using Proposition 5.33.

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